

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

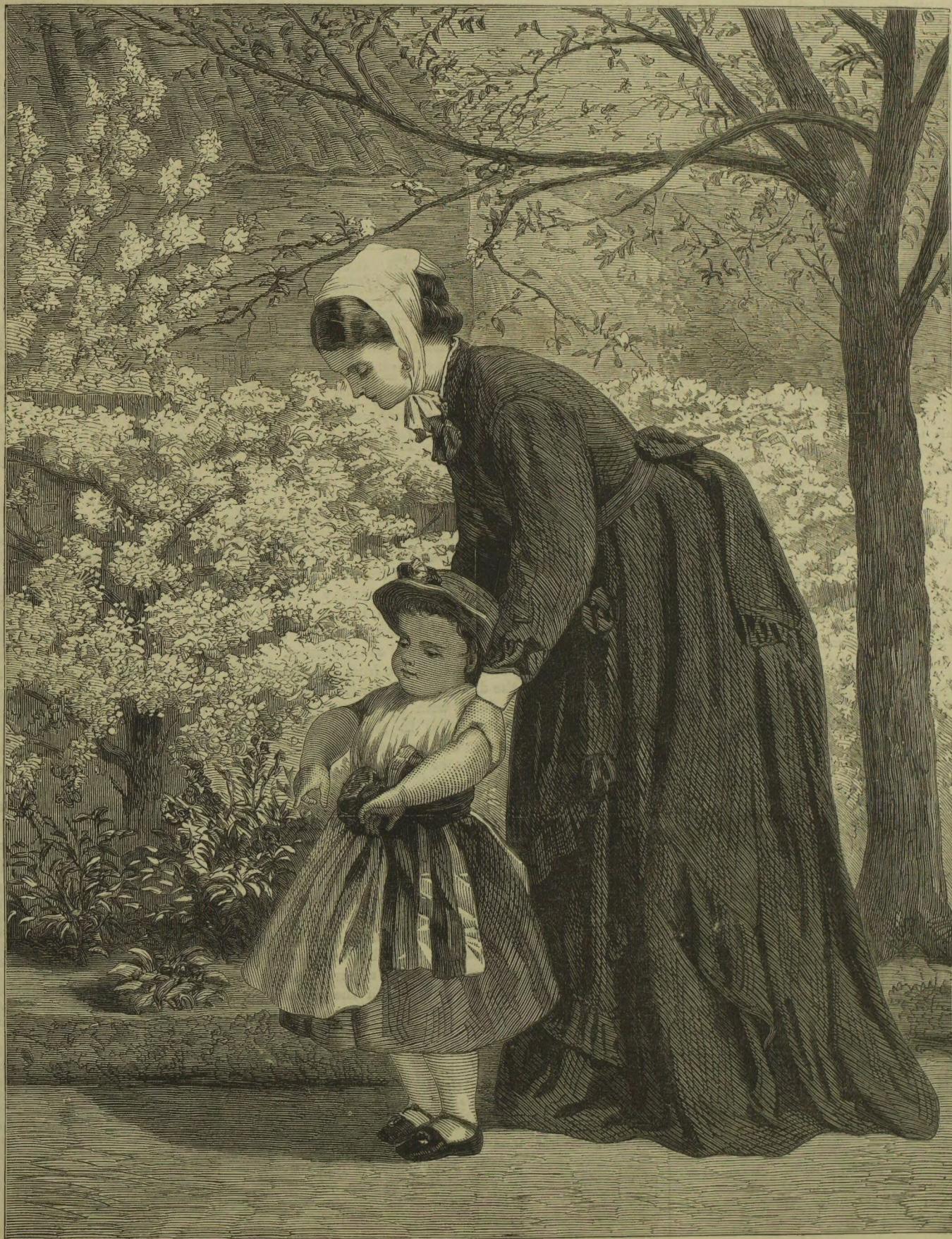


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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876.

WITH  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { SIXPENCE.  
BY POST, 6½D.



"THE MORNING WALK." BY D. W. WYNFIELD.



The Queen has appointed Lord Sackville to be extra Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, and Captain Charles Edmund Phipps, 18th (the Royal Irish) Regiment, and Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, North British District, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting to her Majesty, in the room of Lord Sackville, resigned.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, were present at the annual ball, given to the Sutherland Volunteers by the Duke of Sutherland, which took place, last week, in the drill-hall, Golspie. The Princess wore a dress of white silk, with a Stuart tartan sash, and head-dress of scarlet. The ball was opened with a quadrille, in which the Royal and ducal party took part. The Prince and Princess also, last week, visited the Lairg improvement works; their Royal Highnesses travelled with the Duke of Sutherland from Dunrobin station on his Grace's private engine "Dunrobin," Prince John of Glücksburg and other guests being in the saloon carriages. At Regart station the Royal party alighted, and visited the woollen and meal mills of Mr. Taylor, after which they continued the railway journey to Lairg. After an inspection of the works, the Royal party returned to Dunrobin Castle. The Prince and Princess and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland attended Divine service on Sunday in Golspie church. The Rev. Dr. Joas officiated. The Prince during his visit to the Duke of Sutherland enjoyed excellent sport, both deer-stalking and shooting. The Prince and Princess, with their children, left Dunrobin Castle on Monday, en route for Glasgow. At Perth their Royal Highnesses were received with enthusiasm. After partaking of luncheon at the station, the Prince and Princess, with their two sons, resumed their journey, their Royal Highnesses proceeding to Blytheswood House, as the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Campbell. The youthful Princesses of Wales remained in the private apartments of Mr. Macdonald at the Perth station until 7.40 p.m., when they left for London. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, laid the foundation-stone of the new Post Office in George-square, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the ceremonial being performed with Masonic honours. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg were present. The Prince also reviewed volunteers from Renfrew, Lanark, Ayr, and Forfar. The Royal visitors lunched with the Lord Provost. At the end of the day's proceedings the Royal party returned to Blytheswood. Glasgow was en fête and at night was illuminated. The Prince and Princess, with their two sons and Prince John of Glücksburg, after dining with Colonel and Mrs. Campbell, left Blytheswood House, and travelled from Renfrew by the Scotch express, arriving in London on Wednesday morning. The Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace, and in the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at the Promenade Concerts at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday from Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh landed at Pintos Pier, Malta, on Monday. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses were received by the Governor, the naval, military, and civil authorities, and a guard of honour, and proceeded, followed by thirty-five carriages, through the Right Marina Gate, where the garrison saluted them, and through the Porta Reale, where a second salute was fired, to the Valetta Palace, where another guard of honour was stationed. They lunched with the Governor and Lady Van Straubenzee, covers being laid for fifty, and afterwards proceeded to the Saint Antonio Palace, their residence. The Grand Duke Alexis, in command of the Swetland, arrived at Malta, in the evening, from Smyrna. On Tuesday the British and Russian men-of-war fired salutes in honour of the Duchess of Edinburgh, it being her birthday.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Dover from Germany yesterday week, and, after lunching at the Lord Warden Hotel, left by the South-Eastern Railway, en route for Windsor. Royal salutes were fired on their arrival and departure. The Prince and Princess reached Cumberland Lodge at seven o'clock, their children having arrived the previous day from Osborne.

The marriage of Prince Henri de Bourbon, Infant of Spain, Count of Bardi, with the Duchess Aldegonda de Braganza, the fifth of the seven children left by Dom Miguel, was celebrated at Talzburg, recently, at the residence of the Grand Duchess Alice of Tuscany, sister of the Count. The bride, who is eighteen years of age, was attired in a robe of white satin and enveloped in a lace veil, placed somewhat low on the forehead. Her bridesmaids were her younger sisters, the Princesses Marianna and Antonia. Among those present were the Duchess Adelaide of Braganza (mother of the bride), the Infant Dom Miguel, the Count and Countess de Chambord, the Archduchess Charles of Austria, the Princess Von Löwenstein Wertheim, and the Grand Duchess Alice of Tuscany. The bride and bridegroom proceeded to Paris for their honeymoon; they will reside with the Duke and Duchess of Madrid.

#### THE MORNING WALK.

This pretty picture, by Mr. D. W. Wynfield (which was in last year's Exhibition of the Dudley Gallery), requires no adjunct from the pen, unless we could dip it in the bright colours which so greatly enhanced the attractiveness of the original. A pretty young mamma—no governess or nursery-maid, mark you—stoops to hold the chubby arms of her baby boy to guide him in this morning walk of his morning of life, and, as she would all through life, to keep him in the way he should go. There is a beautiful picture by a German painter of an angel guiding a human soul, in which the figures somewhat resemble in attitudes those before us. It is spring-time, too, as well as morning; the trees and garden-walls are masses of sweet-scented blossoms. Everything breathes of hope, love, and joy.

#### THE MOUNTAIN WAR IN FIJI.

The annexation of the Fiji Islands to the British Empire, though effected by a voluntary cession on the part of King Thakomban and the other ruling chiefs, has been followed by an obstinate local conflict. In the central mountain region of Viti Levu, which is one of the two large islands of that extensive archipelago, there is a wild race of cannibals inhabiting the banks of the Sigatoka river. These savages have made ferocious incursions upon the dwellings of the more settled native population, who were long since converted to Christianity by the Wesleyan Missions. In April last they came down upon the Nadi and Nadroga provinces and burnt several villages, killing and eating of the Baliri people alone eighteen women and children. The Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, had before that time met their chiefs, and had warned them to keep the peace. He had told them that, if they would simply acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, give up cannibalism, and not molest their neighbours, they would be left to live as they pleased; but that any murders, rapine, or acts of hostility would be

severely punished. At the same time, Sir Arthur Gordon established a camp of armed native police, drilled after a fashion, at a place called Nasancoko. Upon the occurrence of those outrages in April last, his Excellency procured arms from New Zealand and organised an effective campaign against the enemy. He put Captain Knollys, his aide-de-camp, in command of the native force at Nasancoko, and sent it into the northern district; while Mr. Arthur Gordon, a near relative of the Governor, raised a large force in the southern Sigatoka country. This force amounted to 1200 men, serving under their own feudal chiefs, without any pay, during a period of two months, and at a very trifling expense. The Governor, in his letter to Mr. Shaw Lefevre, recently published, expresses much satisfaction at the behaviour of these native troops, not merely as loyal, brave, and active soldiers, but in their humane treatment of prisoners and of the wounded, showing "the manner in which Christianity seems really to influence their conduct." Mr. Arthur Gordon, for his part, deserves high praise as commander of this expedition, which speedily achieved a complete success.

The *Fiji Times* of Levuka, dated July 5, says:—"We have intelligence from the Lower Sigatoka that the Quali Mari tribe and its allies have been completely subjugated by the force under Mr. Gordon, the whole of their towns and strong rock fortresses taken and burnt, above 800 prisoners and several hundred stand of arms captured, and those who have been guilty of special atrocities during the war tried and executed. The course of events was as follows:—On the 26th ult. the strong mountain fortress of Matanavatu was taken by assault, with a loss of thirty-eight killed on the enemy's side, while only two of the attacking force fell. One of these, however, was a high chief, the Buli Malolo, who was shot dead by a bullet aimed at the Roko Tui Nadroga, close to whom he was standing. During the following week Mr. Gordon drove the enemy from all their towns upon the river, and occupied and destroyed many of their mountain forts. These were places of great natural advantages for defence, and were strengthened with walls, ditches, and fences, which must have taken years of labour to prepare, and had given the enemy fair reason to boast that they were impregnable. Mr. Gordon was preparing for an attack on their last stronghold, Koro Vusolo, when, during the night of the 21st, the enemy's whole force surrendered unconditionally to Kolikoli, chief of Beimana, who has all along maintained a friendly attitude towards the Government. The loss on the Government side during the whole of these operations has only been between twenty and thirty killed and wounded. During the next few days prisoners were brought in from all quarters. On the 26th Mr. Gordon joined his Excellency the Governor at Curu, and on the 29th proceeded as Assistant-Commissioner, under Ordinances 16 of 1875 and No. 18 of 1876, to try the principal instigators of the insurrection, and those who had rendered themselves most notorious for murder and cannibalism. Sentence of death was pronounced on a considerable number, and in fifteen cases his Excellency directed this sentence to be carried into execution. One of the condemned, a professional poisoner, escaped during the night, but the remaining fourteen were executed on the morning of the 30th. The perpetrators of the cowardly and brutal murders of the women and children of the Baliri towns described in a late issue of this Journal were, by a strange act of retributive justice, hanged in full view of the site of the villages on the opposite bank which they had desolated. Among those put to death besides the Baliri murderers were Mudu, the main mover of the outbreak; the Buli Wai Colo, who had taken arms against the Government while still in receipt of Government pay; a noted cannibal, Onesavi by name, who had eaten alone nearly the whole body of Josia, one of the Nadroga force killed at the taking of Koro Vatanea. In most of the cases in which sentence was passed we learn that guilt was admitted by the culprits themselves. The whole of the prisoners have been divided between Nadroga and other loyal towns, which are answerable for their safe custody."

A correspondent in the Fiji Islands has furnished us with a sketch of the rock fortress of Matanavatu, and with the following description:—

"The natural strength of this place is enormous; but the mountaineers had increased its strength by art. Near the river, and nearly on a level with it, was one town; and another was situated among the trees, on the comparatively low ridge at the foot of the great precipice. These were easily taken; but the real strength of the place only began here. First came an earthen wall, loopholed; beyond which was a ditch and some rifle-pits. Passing these, a narrow pathway, or rather steps, between rocks and trees, leads up a steep ascent; at various points of which are works of defence and loopholed stone walls. At the summit of this stair is a level space of one or two acres, on which houses were thickly built. Beyond this another precipitous ascent leads to a second similar village. Behind this village is a species of basin or amphitheatre, wooded at the sides, and with water at the bottom, from which opens, on each side, a perfect labyrinth of narrow passages between rocks, bush, huts, stone walls, and earthworks. At the further extremity of the basin is a third and last ascent of the same stair-like character, leading up to the citadel on the summit of the rock, about 1200 ft. above the great Sigatoka river, which flows round two sides of it."

"Matanavatu was taken by surprise by Mr. Gordon on June 18. But for this it might have resisted an indefinite time; for its natural strength is enormous, and there was in it a vast store of food, which is not exhausted even now, after the occupation of the fortress by 1200 men for a week, besides its exposure to pillage from all quarters."

#### A LUCKNOW BIDREE WORKER.

The recent exhibition of the Indian princely gifts to his Royal Highness Albert Edward, in the galleries of the Indian Government Museum at South Kensington, was calculated to revive our interest in the native manufactures, and especially in those of decorative art. Many visitors to that Museum, or to the International Exhibitions of past years, have been amused by the lifelike small figures of men at work in their different branches of industry, using implements of primitive simplicity, but with an air of skilful mastery and dexterity, which one could not refuse to admire. Such a characteristic example is the old fellow represented in our illustration, a worker in gold and silver plate, in the city of Lucknow; his principal tool is the chasing-hammer, by which he beats out the thin metal into a variety of ornamental shapes and relieved or embossed decorations. The beauty of the work produced by this manual application has always been highly appreciated throughout the Eastern world.

The Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, attended by his Staff, on Wednesday, witnessed some artillery evolutions on Woolwich-common.

The newly-created Borough Bench of Leamington sat for the first time on Wednesday, and elected as their clerk Mr. H. C. Passman, the Town Clerk.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Middle Park Plate has always been a great race for outsiders; but we do not think that the two-year-old form of the year has ever been so completely upset as it was by the victory of Chamant last week. The colt had certainly run fairly on one or two previous occasions this season; yet, in the face of his Doncaster defeats, it was impossible to fancy him, and we believe that Count Lagrange allowed him to run unbacked. Though the failure of such celebrities as Achievement, Lady Elizabeth, Formosa, Sunshine, Hannah, and Cantinière to carry home a 7-lb. penalty successfully ought to have proved a useful warning to backers, they refused to profit by experience, and made Lady Golightly first favourite. She did neither better nor worse than the generality of her predecessors, and obtained fourth place—the finish being a grand one, only heads and necks separating the first five. Pellegrino, who has come on wonderfully since he appeared at Goodwood, was not caught until the last couple of strides; and Plunger's subsequent form looks as if there were some truth in the story that he was interfered with. Still, the most unfortunate horse in the race was The Rover, who was hopelessly shut in at a critical point, and, when he at last got through, finished with a rare dash of speed. He is a very fine-looking colt by Blair Athol-Crinan, and cost 1800 gs. at the Cobham sale last season; but a look at his forelegs convinced us that he will not stand much work. The impostor of the race was Sidonia, the high-priced own brother to Corisande, yet it will not do to condemn him too hastily, as he went amiss a few days before the meeting, and can fairly claim another trial. The gigantic Thunderstone was greatly admired, and ran very forward, considering that he was not half fit; and we fancy that he is likely to do much better than Ipswich, another big one. A finer finish has rarely been seen for any race; but when five animals pass the judge's box with only a length between first and fifth, it is generally safe to conclude that there is no real crack among them, and, though Chamant is the only colt that has ever won the Middle Park Plate with a penalty, we must at present consider Rob Roy the champion of his year. The French fillies had it all their own way in the Newmarket Oaks, as they filled the first four places. Considerable feeling was occasioned by Count Lagrange declaring to win with Augusta, who eventually finished second to her stable companion, Lina. We believe that this is the Count's "custom always of an afternoon" across the Channel, but it was not at all appreciated at Newmarket. Lina is from Regalade, and as the Oaks winner of 1855 can also claim Regalade and Verneuil, she bids fair to make an even greater name at the stud than on the turf.

The programme on the last day of the meeting was unusually heavy, and proved very interesting. Skylark somewhat redeemed his character by his clever victory in the Newmarket Derby, in which Hellenist had no chance with him, and his wretched exhibition against Coltness at the First October Meeting seems more inexplicable than ever. Midlothian, who has been rapidly going down hill since he won the Brocklesby Stakes, appeared in a race "to be sold for 100 sovs.," but, though he got off very badly, he scored such a clever victory that Mr. Baitazzi had to give 650 gs. to retain possession of him. The Prendergast Stakes had been so discounted by the result of the Middle Park Plate that only four of those entered came to the post. Nevertheless, the meeting of Plunger and Lady Golightly, who ran on exactly the same terms as on the previous day, created much interest, and the easy style in which the former won gives colour to the excuses which were made for him on the Thursday. At the same time, the form shown by Lord Falmouth's beautiful filly was far too bad to be true, and she must have been suffering from the effects of her severe race in the Middle Park Plate. Palm Flower made something of a fight with Plunger; but the latter evidently had a little in hand, and is bound to be a good deal fancied for the Derby. Once more the amalgamated Queen's Plate proved very successful, and brought eight to the post. Odds were naturally laid on Craig Millar; but he ran exceedingly badly, and Charon, who was defeated many lengths by Mr. Crawfurd's colt in the Doncaster Cup, secured a clever victory from La Coureuse. Coltness was beaten a long way, as were Lillian and Basquine; and at last Charon is fulfilling the high promise he gave last season.

Large fields have been the order of the day at Newcastle this week, and there has been some fair racing at Croydon; still, it was not of sufficient importance to call for details.

Upwards of forty companies for racing are in existence on the Continent; and it is very surprising that nothing of the kind has ever been attempted in this country, where the facilities are so much greater, and the amount of money to be won in stakes is so much larger. "The Select Racing Stud," which has just been incorporated, and is formed for the double purpose of racing and of breeding thorough-bred stock, ought, therefore, to prove very successful.

On Monday last some members of the Amateur Athletic Club gave upwards of £50 in prizes for a fifty-miles walking race. Nearly all the best men of the day competed, and some wonderful performances were accomplished. G. Ide, the winner, did the distance in 8h. 19 min. 55 sec.; and then came Vaughan, 8h. 27 min. 55 sec.; Parry, 8h. 40 min. 28 sec.; and W. Ide, 8h. 48 min. 5 sec.; all four men beating the best time on record, which was made by J. Miles, who, on this occasion, contented himself with winning the two prizes for being first at ten and twenty-one miles. After dusk the ground was lighted up, and all the arrangements were very well carried out by Mr. Chambers.

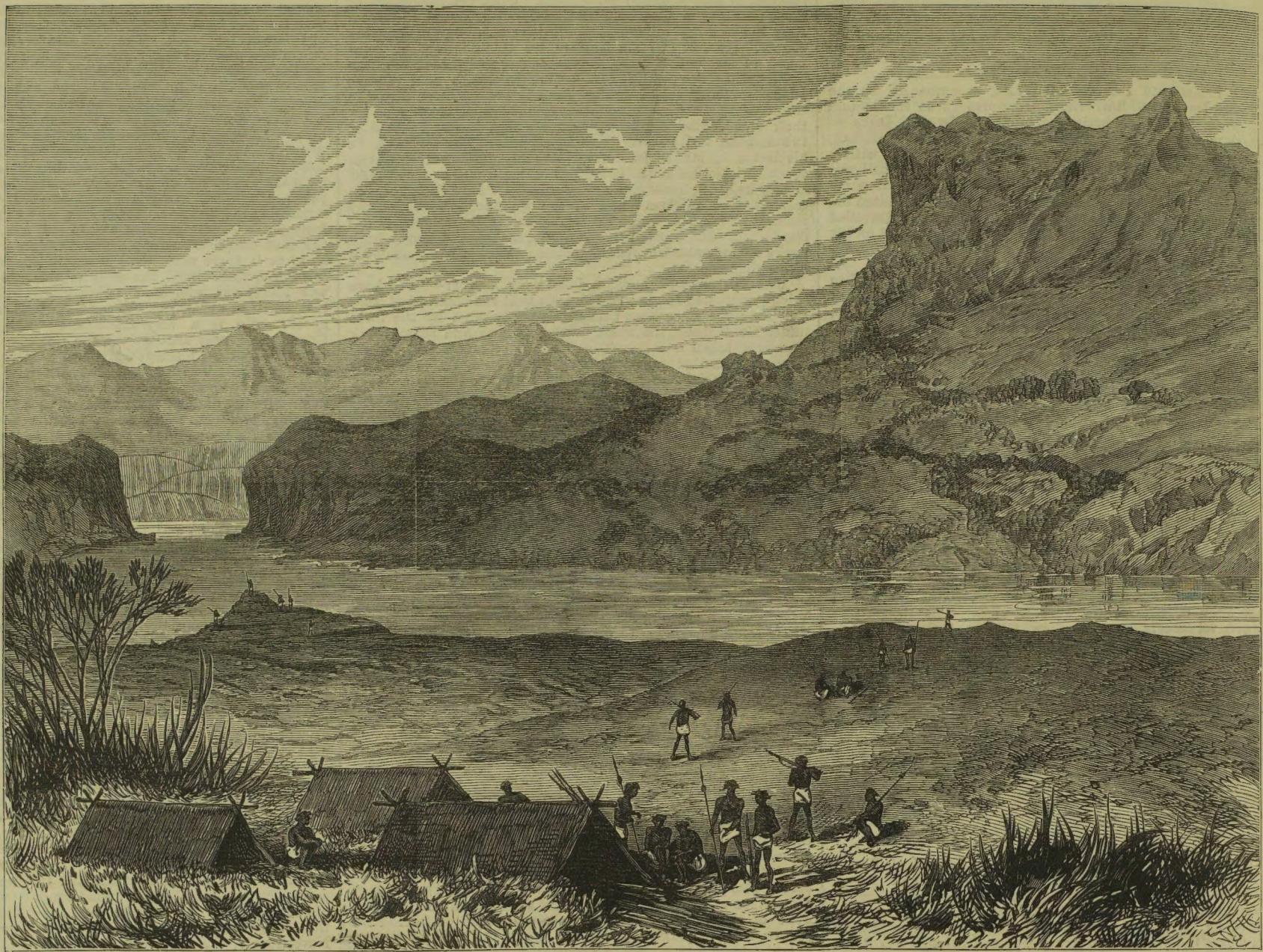
Stanton, the bicyclist, last Saturday, completed the task he had set himself of running one hundred miles upon his machine in six hours and three-quarters.

The Cambridge University Boat Club, on Tuesday evening, elected as their president Mr. T. W. Lewis, of Caius College, who pulled second oar in last University boat-race.

The Duke of Abercorn has resigned the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough.

The large engraving of M. Hertel's picture, "A Lesson in Geography," which forms our Extra Supplement for this week, is made by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, to whom the copyright belongs.

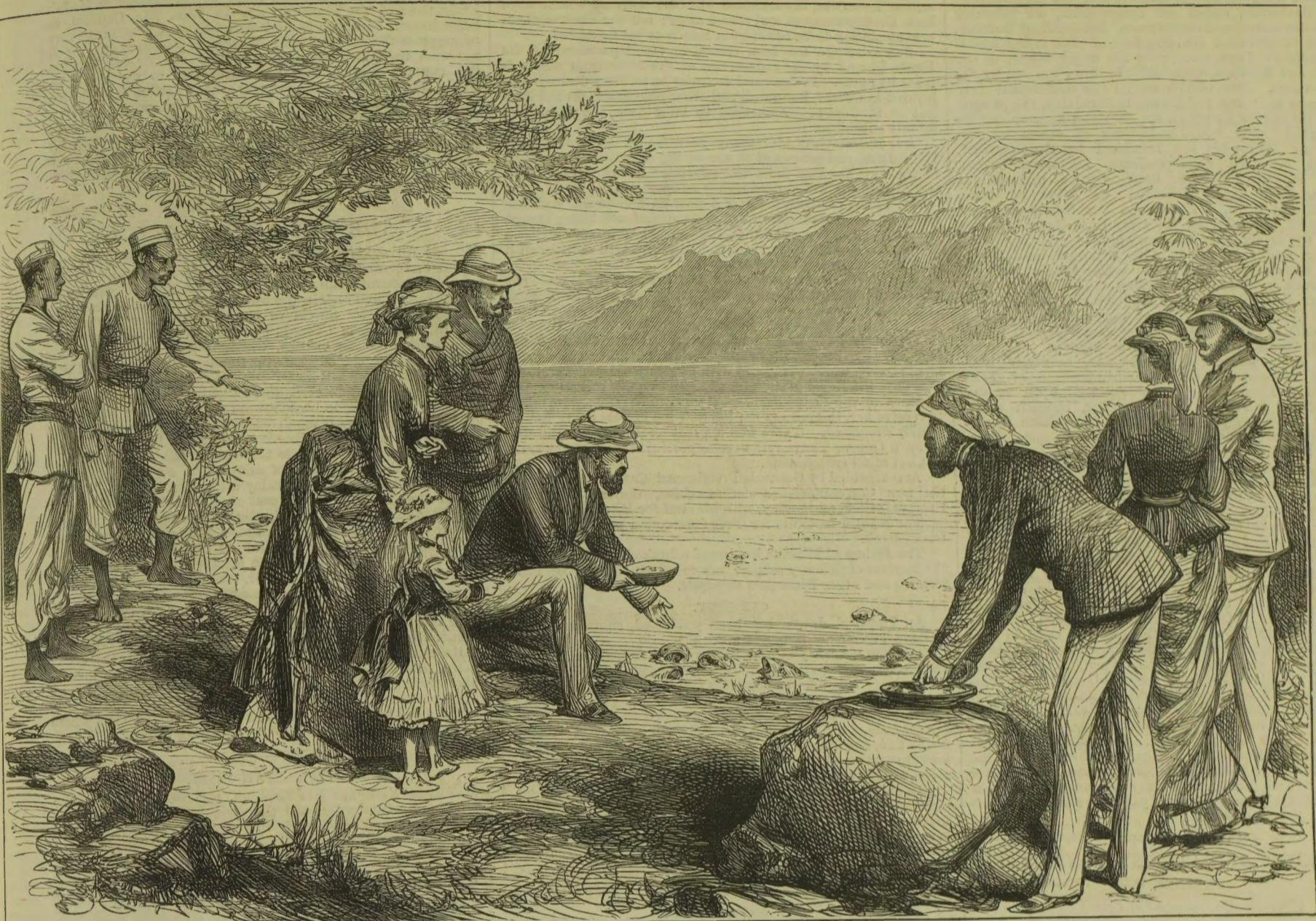
A Central News telegram says that an extraordinary robbery of jewellery, valued at £4000, was effected, yesterday week, during the transit of a lady's jewel-case from London to Barton, in Warwickshire. The jewels belonged to Miss Dickens, the daughter of an officer in the Army, who was about to proceed to India. They had been deposited with a London jeweller for safety, and were sent by him in a box as an ordinary parcel, addressed to Miss Dickens's residence at Barton by the 5.30 train from Paddington on Friday evening. On arriving at Moreton-in-Marsh, the box was sent by the regular parcels carrier to Barton. When the box was opened, however, all the jewellery was found to have been abstracted. The box was sent without having been insured.



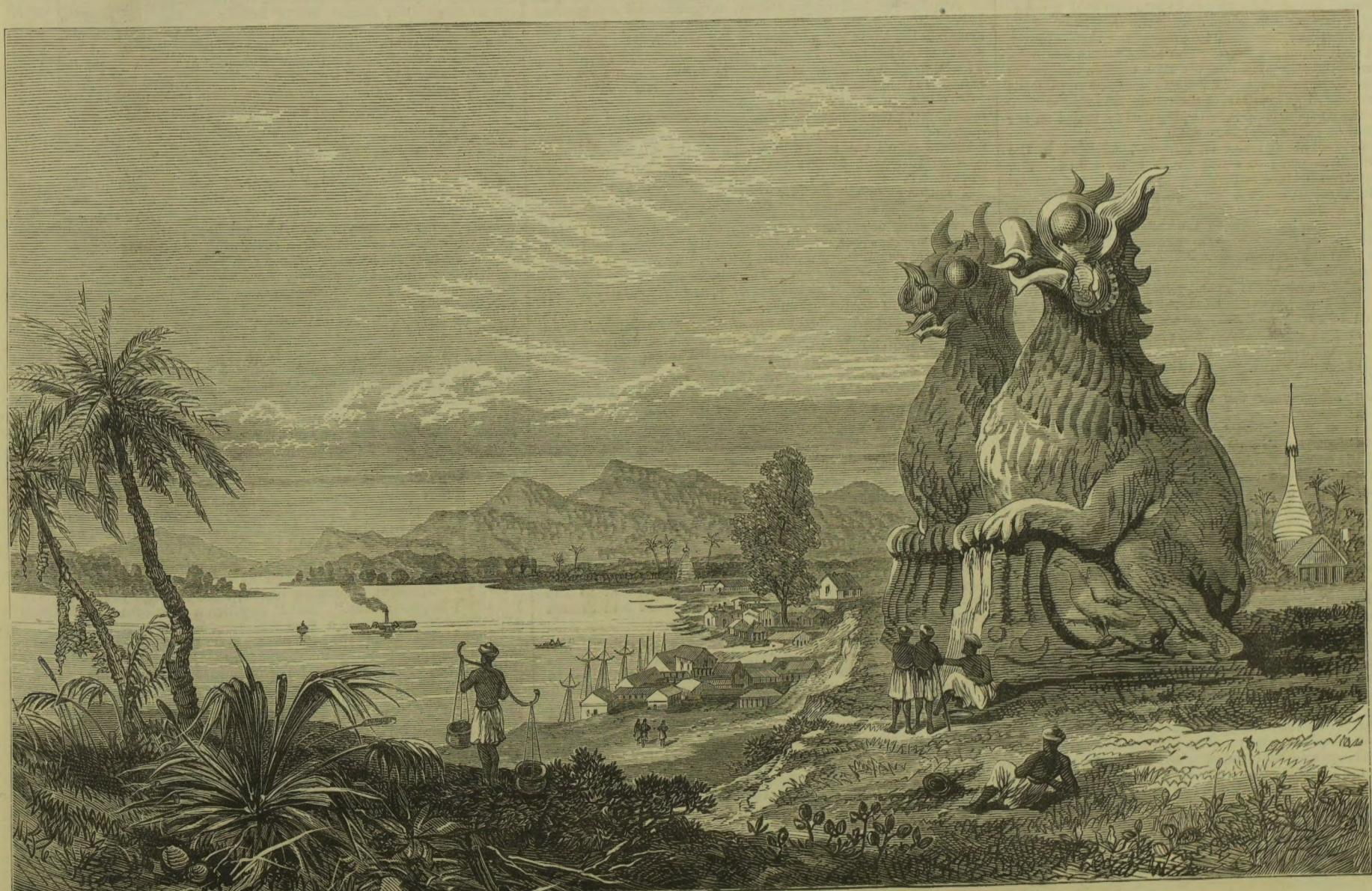
THE MOUNTAIN WAR IN FIJI: ROCK FORTRESS OF MATANAVATU.



A BIDREE WORKER OF LUCKNOW.



SKETCHES IN BURMAH: FEEDING TAME FISH IN THE RIVER AT MANDALAY.



SKETCHES IN BURMAH: IDOLS ON THE IRRAWADDY.

## SKETCHES IN BURMAH.

The British Indian provinces of Burmah, embracing the Arracan seacoast, the delta of the Irrawaddy and other rivers in Pegu, with Rangoon and Moulmein, and the long strip of coast, to the south, called the Tennasserim, are tolerably familiar to our commercial countrymen. Independent Burmah, which used to be called the kingdom of Ava, is the inland country north of Pegu, occupying the upper region of the Irrawaddy and Salween, quite shut in from the sea by the British provinces. Steam-boats ascend the first-named river from Rangoon to Prome, and thence to Mandalay, the present capital of the native kingdom, not far from Amarapura, its former capital. Our two Illustrations of scenes on the banks of the Irrawaddy are furnished by sketches with which two esteemed correspondents, Lieutenant-Colonel Stansfield, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Major Richardson, have kindly favoured us. One of these views is at Thyetmyo, a station on the British frontier, situated about 250 miles up the river from Rangoon, but a voyage of five or six days, as the navigation, embarrassed by the shifting sandbanks, can only be performed by daylight. Thyetmyo is eleven miles from the actual frontier, and the city of Mandalay is 240 miles distant. This view, looking down stream, shows the right bank of the river, with two of the colossal Chin Thay, or figures of sacred griffins, standing at the entrance to one of the great pagodas, dedicated to the worship of Gaudama Buddha. The pagodas are very numerous, and some are of great size, massively built with stone foundations and a superstructure of brick and plaster. They are usually erected upon several square terraces rising on above another, beneath which are vaults inhabited by the priests; the edifice is surmounted by a dome or bell-shaped cupola, with a spire. Huge images of Buddha, perhaps of white alabaster, or of stone painted red, are preserved in the interior shrines. The outer terraces and steps are frequently adorned with such mystical monsters as we see in the illustration. Near the ancient ruined city of Pagan, which flourished a thousand years ago, the bank of the river for a length of eight miles is lined with the remains of this quaint architecture and sculpture, covering a space of two miles' breadth from the water's edge. It is not exactly known by what nation of old times they were constructed, for Burmese history is apocryphal, or at least very obscure. The tame fish, kept in the river at Mandalay by the care of persons attached to the service of the Royal Court, or of the pagodas, seem to have afforded a little amusement to European visitors, a party of whom are shown engaged in feeding them, in our second Illustration. Mandalay has been described, on former occasions, as quite a new town, mostly built within the last twenty years, about one square mile in extent, inclosed by high and thick walls, with lofty gates of carved timber, and with an outer moat of clear running water. The distant view, presenting a multitude of spires, domes, and towers above the mass of thick foliage in the surrounding groves, has a rather fine effect. But the interior of the city does not contain much that is remarkable, except the chief pagodas, which are of the characteristic Burmese type.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 19.

The refusal of Russia to agree to the six months' armistice proposed by Turkey has created a profound sensation of uneasiness here, and has resulted in the extensive propagation of rumours of impending war, each more startling than its predecessor. An alliance by treaty between Russia and Roumania, the enforced resignation of Count Andrassy and his succession by Count Beust, whose Russian proclivities are well known; and, finally, the retirement from office of the Duc de Cézanne, the only man who is really supposed to understand the situation, may be reckoned amongst them. The consequence has been one of the most terrible panics on the Bourse since the period of the Franco-German war, and a general sense of inquietude which the reiterated assurances of the official and semi-official journals, to the effect that France is prepared to maintain her dignity in face of anything, fail to dissipate.

A certain amount of relief is, however, afforded by the attention which is perforce attracted to home affairs. The Senators and deputies are anxiously preparing for the Parliamentary campaign, of which a few days will see the opening. Parliamentary meetings of the various sections are being held, one of the senators belonging to the Extreme Left—taking place, on Tuesday, at Victor Hugo's. Home affairs were, however, for the time neglected for the discussion of the Eastern Question, the author of "Les Châtiments" urging that France ought to interfere morally, if not physically, in the name of humanity. He, however, came back to more cognate topics, and proceeded to speak in favour of toleration towards the Communists and of the liberty of the press, sentiments fully indorsed by his audience. The Left Centre meet to-day to discuss the Budget, concerning which the Committee presided over by M. Gambetta have issued a report containing a somewhat utopian scheme for the regulation of the financial resources of the country.

On their part, the Government have held a Ministerial Council, at which, after two days' discussion, it was decided that there shall be no Presidential message delivered at the reopening of the Chamber.

M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, spoke at some length on Sunday, at a banquet given him by his electors at Le Quesnoy. He traced back the existing state of society to the First Revolution, and stated that it was still animated by the principles then first set forth. These principles had, by permeating France, made her hard working, productive, and prosperous, and a Government established on them was indestructible. He smartly attacked those individuals, unhappily far too numerous in France, who cannot understand that a Government is firmly established unless it makes its influence continually and unpleasantly felt, and who regard the existing state of things as a mere anarchy. Such an anarchy he found, for his part, very tolerant and pleasant, and he urged one and all to unite to maintain it and to rally round the definite régime of the country—namely, the Republic.

Further particulars concerning the municipal elections show that, whilst the bulk of the retiring mayors have been re-elected, such changes as have taken place are, on the whole, favourable to the Republicans.

The commission appointed for the organisation of the Exhibition of 1878 are still very busy. Although the main idea of the edifice has been decided upon, there are still innumerable details to be settled. One of the most prominent features of the building will be an immense fine-art gallery, in which each nation will be awarded a certain space of wall on which to set forth its pictorial masterpieces. The central transept of the building is to be set apart for this purpose, and will also contain a magnificent covered garden, towards the formation of which the leading Parisian horticultural

tourists have promised to contribute their choicest productions. The contracts for the construction of the various sections of the Exhibition are being rapidly prepared, and will be shortly ready for tender. Two hundred workmen are already engaged on the Trocadero, the staircase and the body of which have been already removed and stored away; but the exact style of ornamentation to be carried out here is as yet unsettled.

Some damage has been caused in the department of the Haute Vienne by the sudden rise of the river from which it takes its name. Bridges and factories have been destroyed or injured at Cossac, Bonneval, and other places, and several lives lost at St. Jurien. According to later news, the waters are rapidly subsiding.

Dr. Rafael Grau, for many years house surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu, and renowned as one of the most skilful operators of the day, has died from the effects of an injury sustained some time back whilst performing an operation.

M. Thiers has been making a tour in the south, and has met with a warm reception. Public attention is being turned towards him as one of the few French statesmen with a European reputation, and able to discuss Eastern matters with foreign diplomats on equal terms.

The death is announced of the distinguished geologist M. Charles Sainte-Claire Deville, member of the French Institute.

## SPAIN.

Queen Isabella arrived at Madrid last Saturday morning and later in the day drove with the King through the principal streets, which were lined with immense crowds of persons, who gave the Royal party a respectful but quiet reception. On Wednesday she visited Seville. Great preparations were made to receive her, the railway station and the streets being hand-somely decorated. There was a great crowd to see the de-throned Queen. The people were respectful in their demeanour, but not at all enthusiastic.

Accompanied by Generals Prendergast, Casola, and Cortego, the new Commander-in-Chief of Cuba, General Martinez Campos, sailed, on Sunday, with his staff for Havannah.

The Madrid Institute for Free Instruction was opened yesterday week.

The Bishop of Minorca has issued a fresh circular enjoining the masters of primary schools not to admit the sons of Protestants and other Dissenters as pupils.

## GERMANY.

An Imperial decree has been published, summoning the German Parliament to meet on the 30th inst.

The German Navy List for 1876, just published, enumerates the German war navy as follows:—Ironclads—8 frigates and 3 corvettes; cruisers—14 corvettes and 9 gun-boats of the first class; vessels for coast defence—2 ironclad gun-boats and 5 ironclad gun-boats, 11 torpedo-boats, 8 gun-boats of the second class, 6 avisos, and 2 transports; school ships—1 ship of the line, 1 sailing frigate, 4 corvettes and 3 brigs; vessels for harbour service—9 steam-transports, 3 vessels serving as barracks, 5 pilot-boats, and 10 vessels for the transport of coal.

An alphabetical list of German merchant-vessels officially registered as carrying the national flag has been published at Berlin. It shows the total number of such vessels to have been 5094 in January last.

## GREECE.

M. Zaimis, the Ministerial candidate, was, on Monday, elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by seventy-five against fifty-four votes.

## AMERICA.

Lord Dufferin and Sir Edward Thornton, after visiting the Philadelphia Exhibition, on Thursday week, dined with the British Commissioner, Colonel Sandford, and the Colonial Commissioners, at St. George's House.

The Republicans elected the Secretary of the State of Ohio by 7000 majority, and the Democrats elected the Governor of Indiana by 5000 majority.

Application to President Grant for additional troops has been made by the Governor of South Carolina, who has declared his inability to prevent the occurrence of violence pending the election. In pursuance of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the United States Government, held on Tuesday, President Grant has issued a proclamation commanding the rifle clubs in South Carolina, which are murdering and intimidating the citizens of that State, to disperse within three days; and the Secretary of War has sent orders to the commanders of all the available troops in the Atlantic military division to report to General Ruyer, in South Carolina. He adds that the President's proclamation must be sustained by the military force of the general Government, supplemented by the militia of the various States if necessary. On Monday, according to intelligence telegraphed to New York, some negroes, during a political meeting held near Charleston, South Carolina, fired into a party of whites, killing two and wounding fourteen. The whites retired into Charleston, whence a party of eighty armed men subsequently set out for the scene of the disturbance.

Consequent on the warlike aspect of the news received from Europe on Wednesday, there was intense excitement on the New York Exchange, and a sharp advance in gold and stocks.

## AUSTRALIA.

An increase of £325,000 over the last annual returns is shown by the official announcement of the revenue of Victoria for the past year which amounted to £4,500,000.

The Pope gave an audience, on Sunday, to the Archbishop of Paris. Several thousand Spanish pilgrims have arrived at Rome, and the Pope received them on Monday.

Captain G. L. Sullivan, late of H.M.S. London, has been appointed to the command of H.M.S. Sirius, on the West Coast of Africa station.

Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert, the representatives of the English and French bondholders, were presented to the Khedive at Cairo, last Saturday, by the British and French Consuls-General.

The trial of Dr. Strousberg is going on at Moscow. The jury consists of seventeen merchants, two officials, and two peasants, with a tradesman and a merchant of the first guild as foremen. The accused pleads not guilty.

A new commercial treaty between Austro-Hungary and England has been concluded provisionally for one year. Italy has renewed her treaty with Austria, and the negotiations with Germany are still going on.

A telegram of Cape Coast news to Sept. 23 mentions a report that disturbances have broken out in Ashantee. An encounter is said to have taken place between Coffee Calcally and Mensatay, in which the former was defeated and taken prisoner. With regard to our difference with the King of Dahomey, we are told that the blockade of the Whydah coast continued up to the date of the news.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that, according to information published by the Statistical Department at Christiania, the late Census shows that on Jan. 1 of this year the total population of the kingdom of

Norway amounted to 1,817,237 souls. The total population of the towns in Norway amounted to 352,938, the remainder of the population living in the country.

Telegrams from the *Daily News* correspondent at Madeira bring news of the Transvaal war to Sept. 23. Captain von Schlichmann had been commissioned to form a volunteer corps to suppress the insurrection. Secocoeni protested that he did not wish to fight foreigners, but only the Boers, to which Schlichmann replied that he meant war to the knife, and would shoot any other messengers sent. Letters from the seat of war complained that the volunteers were wantonly killing Kaffir women and children, and laying the country waste. Trade in the Transvaal is said to be paralysed; but, notwithstanding this, a heavy war tax was proposed in Parliament in order to establish a border police. Cetshwayo and other chiefs were said to be combining.

## THE WAR AND TURKEY.

The painful anxiety during the past week concerning an expected direct and open conflict between Russia and Turkey has overshadowed the incidents of the Servian campaign. Russia has refused to join the other Great Powers in enforcing the acceptance by Servia of the armistice for five or six months, which was offered by Turkey, but has proposed an armistice for six weeks, which it does not suit Turkey to accept. In the meantime, Russia is making great preparations for war. General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, has returned to Constantinople, bearing an ultimatum, it is said, which was to be delivered to the Sultan this week. There are rumours of the disposition, both of Austria and of Germany, to conform to Russian policy; it is also said that Italy has been gained over to that side. The British Government took this serious state of affairs into consideration at a Cabinet Council held on Thursday afternoon.

Our news from the actual seat of war since this time last week has been of comparatively slight importance. There has been no active fighting in the Morava Valley, about Alexinatz and Deligrad, where our Special Artist, Mr. Chantrey Corbould, still remains at the Servian head-quarters. On Tuesday last there was a conflict at Yavor, where the Turks suffered a repulse; on the same day, in the neighbourhood of Planitz, the Servian army of the Timok gained a local success. A Turkish force under Osman Pasha has been detached in the Timok Valley, to advance from Saitchar by way of Lukovo towards Belgrade. On the western frontier, also, there is an attempt by the Turks to cross the Drina. Russian military volunteers continue to arrive in Servia, and General Tchernayeff's positions are strongly entrenched.

There has been some more fighting in Herzegovina, where the Montenegrins seem to be slowly gaining ground.

## AUSTRALIAN SILK.

Mrs. Bladen Neill has left England for Australia, with the intention of pushing forward the production of silk in large quantities, in connection with the "Ladies' Victorian Sericultural Company (Limited)." The directors of this company are ladies, assisted by a board of advice, composed of some of the leading men of business in the colony. The company is formed with the hope of establishing a new industry for educated women, both at home and in Australia. The production of silk is, in all its branches, essentially a woman's work; and, while the women of England may be employed in "educating" worms for "grain," women in Australia can rear them for the production of silk. The experiment, which has been tried in London, with the famous black worms introduced into England by Mrs. Neill, has proved successful; and the grain may now be purchased at the Australian Silk-Growers' Dépôt, 7, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.

Through the almost entire failure of the silk crop in Europe, and the consequent enormous rise in the price of silk, there is every hope that this company, benefiting by all the advantages which in its climate and soil Australia offers for the production of silk, will be a great commercial success, as well as an inestimable gain to women—thus accomplishing the object for which Mrs. Neill has striven with untiring energy.

## "SQUARING ACCOUNTS."

In a picture like this, by a master of humour such as Mr. Erskine Nicol, and with a most happy selection of characters and incident such as to exactly display the artist's special faculty to the best advantage, it is felt how vastly superior is an artist's means for rendering expression and telling a story, so far as may be, by expression, to any mode of mere verbal description. Look at those two faces, and there is the story of a life in each. At a single glance, how one enters into the spirit of the situation; and what need to say that the scene is the steward's room of some Irish landlord, with the steward or agent himself and one of the tenant-farmers of the purest Celtic character? What a perfect study is that agrarian gentleman in the enormous caped great-coat of frieze, or true ulster, as we should say, with his stick planted beside him, which, somehow, seems to match the man, seated with that perfect self-possession and aplomb to which none ever attain so perfectly as an Irishman! Hardly less felicitous is the study of the other, though of an English type, so totally different, with his short, round, bullet head, his half-puzzled look as he shrewdly watches his wily visitor—keeping standing while the other occupies his chair. There is grave matter for dispute between them; the Irishman is, beyond a doubt, entirely in the wrong—the "rent" has not been paid, or some purchase-money is due. The agent, though a little staggered by the crafty mystification of the tenant, has brought papers in proof, and waits to show them, eyeing his visitor as though he would almost exclaim, "Oh! you exceedingly cunning rascal; I see through you, and you don't impose on me." But it requires a man of no small experience to resist such a face and tongue as belong to the Irishman. He has brought his papers, too; and the argument he bases on them is unanswerable, so he maintains; he is an injured man, he is indignant, he remonstrates; look at him—he is virtue itself; who could resist his appeal? Wit, eloquence, justice, humanity, are all on his side; yet still the agent remains obdurate. The picture has been in Mr. Maclean's Gallery in the Haymarket.

The Leeds Board of Guardians have adopted a report as to the condition of the Industrial Training Schools by which a considerable portion of the buildings will be used as an infirmary in connection with the workhouse adjoining. It was also resolved to dispense with several of the officers.

"The Silver Dilemma" is the cause of much embarrassment just now to the commercial men whose business refers to those communities which make silver the basis of their monetary currency. Mr. John Matheson, jun., who read a thoughtful essay upon this question at the Glasgow meeting of the British Association, has printed it, in pamphlet form, under that significant title. It appears worthy of an attentive perusal.

## NEW BOOKS.

Quantity is the most noticeable characteristic of the two volumes entitled *Life, Letters, and Journals of George Ticknor* (Sampson Low and Co.); quality, though not altogether to seek, is not in strict proportion. The amount of reading is sufficient to satisfy a moderate appetite for a period of about three months; with such minuteness and circumstantiality are the most unimportant matters recorded, and so small and close, but clear within, is the print. On this side of the Atlantic it is probable that there are very few, unless there be many students of Spanish literature, who until very lately, when the work under consideration was first published and advertised, had so much as heard whether there had ever been any George Ticknor. Nevertheless, to him it was granted, in the course of a long life, to gain admittance into, and even to become familiar with, the most brilliant circles of European society, whereof the members furnished him with the means of laying up so rich a store of journals and correspondence, that Mr. George S. Hillard and others, who are responsible for what has been selected therefrom and published to the world, must have found themselves quite embarrassed by the wealth of materials. It may be as well to state who George Ticknor was, and how he came to leave on record so much information and anecdote concerning persons and things of whom and of which the great host of readers will, in all probability, have never had enough. He was the son and only child of Elisha and Elizabeth (Billings) Ticknor, and was born in Boston, U.S., on Aug. 1, 1791. Howbeit his mother had been previously married, and that marriage had resulted in a family of four children. His father, having begun life as an instructor of youth, exchanged that vocation for the more lucrative but not much more agreeable trade of a grocer, and was sufficiently prosperous to retire from business on a competency, so that George Ticknor's "early life was not pampered by luxury nor chilled by poverty." He was enabled to gain an acquaintance with European and American notabilities which has made it quite worth while to publish a memoir of the man and illustrative selections from his journals and correspondence, wherein the most splendid meteors and constellations of his day have left traces of the glory that was theirs. He never had any regular schooling; indeed, there was scarcely time for it, as he went to college at the tender age of fourteen, and there, according to his own account, he was idle, but happy. He left college in 1807, studied the ancient classics with a private tutor, entered a law office in 1810, was called to the Bar in 1813, discarded his profession, which he did not like, and gave his attention to all manner of literature and languages, for which he had a natural inclination. At twenty-three years of age, having established "uncommon relations" with ex-presidents and other prominent personages in his own country, he started for Europe with such letters of introduction as his "uncommon relations" would naturally enable him to procure—and such as gained him admission into circles where, it is hardly too much to say, he met nearly everybody of any note at that time. The fact that he came from a republic which was a very long way off, and in which there was supposed to be no respect for social rank, no doubt tended to make his path smooth and to open to him doors which would otherwise have been closed to the son of a grocer; and the fact that he appears to have been before his age, in so far as he seems to have adopted the course now familiarly known as "interviewing," lends to the extracts from his journals and letters all the charm, such as it is, which distinguishes the gossip, full of minute description, communicated by the "own correspondent" to the daily newspapers. If anybody should care to know what Mr. Ticknor was like in the flesh, at the date of his first visit to Europe, there is no lack of information. "In person," we are told, "he was slight, of medium height, and well proportioned. He was light and active in his movements, and continued so through life. His complexion was dark and rich; his eyes, large, and so dark that they might almost be called black, were very bright and expressive. His hair, also dark, was thick and inclined to curl. His memory was exact and retentive, enabling him to enrich conversation with fact, anecdote, and quotation. His vivacity of feeling, quick perception, and ready sympathy not only made him socially attractive, but secured him attached friends." He studied hard during his sojourn in Europe, and so qualified himself thoroughly for the professorship to which he was appointed in Harvard College, on Aug. 10, 1819. For fifteen years he laboured in his professorship, and then, in 1835, he made a second trip to Europe, and kept a journal, which, appalling to relate, "includes 1700 quarto pages," though "only a very small part of the whole," it should be mentioned, in order to allay apprehensions, has been made use of. After his return to his own land he spent ten years in the preparation of his "History of Spanish Literature;" and he was probably the most erudite Spanish scholar of his day. Literary honours were conferred upon him by many learned societies. In 1856 he paid his third and last visit to Europe. It has been said of him that, when he died, full of years, there "gently ended a long life which had been filled to the brim with intellectual activity, and with labours useful to the mental life of his time and to the young and the poor around him." And it may be added that the memoir of him, with its accessories, if it do not impress the reader with an idea of anything much higher than a rather commonplace person, with excellent opportunities, is, nevertheless, like a lucky-bag without any blanks; for, dip into it where you may, you will find something interesting about somebody, whether emperor, or king, or minister, or statesman, or politician, or poet, or scholar, or man of science, or wit, or novelist, or nonentity. It should be mentioned that the important point of the index has been carefully attended to; there is one to each volume, which, in the case of such a work, is an unspeakable comfort and convenience.

It is always gratifying to know that a fellow-creature had a pleasant trip; and so much, though, perhaps, not much more, gratification is to be derived from *Twelve Months in Southern Europe*, by Edith Osborne (Mrs. Blake); with illustrations by the author (Chapman and Hall). The illustrations are likely to be considered the best part of the volume; and they are not half a dozen, if the calculation be correct, in number. The frontispiece represents a scene "in the vaults of the Cappuccini Convent, Rome," where skulls and skeletons and dead men's bones are utilised for ornamental purposes, and where the lady, as appears from her own pages, would sit, sketching, but not without companions or a companion of her own sex, and flit with her "handsome, bright-eyed friend, Padre Anselmo," in the life of a fresh corpse. Padre Anselmo, such is the duplicity of even reverend gentlemen, would gladly sit and pay compliments to *le donne*, or to one of them; but, when "once or twice an old grey-bearded brother appeared in the distance," we find that "the Padre immediately opened his book and was absorbed in the breviary till the reverend senior had taken his departure." And of other small flirtations there are accounts, which may be presumed to have more interest for the lady's immediate friends than for the public in general. How she was not unnaturally taken for the lady's maid by a German fly-driver, whom she almost beguiled into a proposal of marriage on the way from a certain hotel to a certain railway-

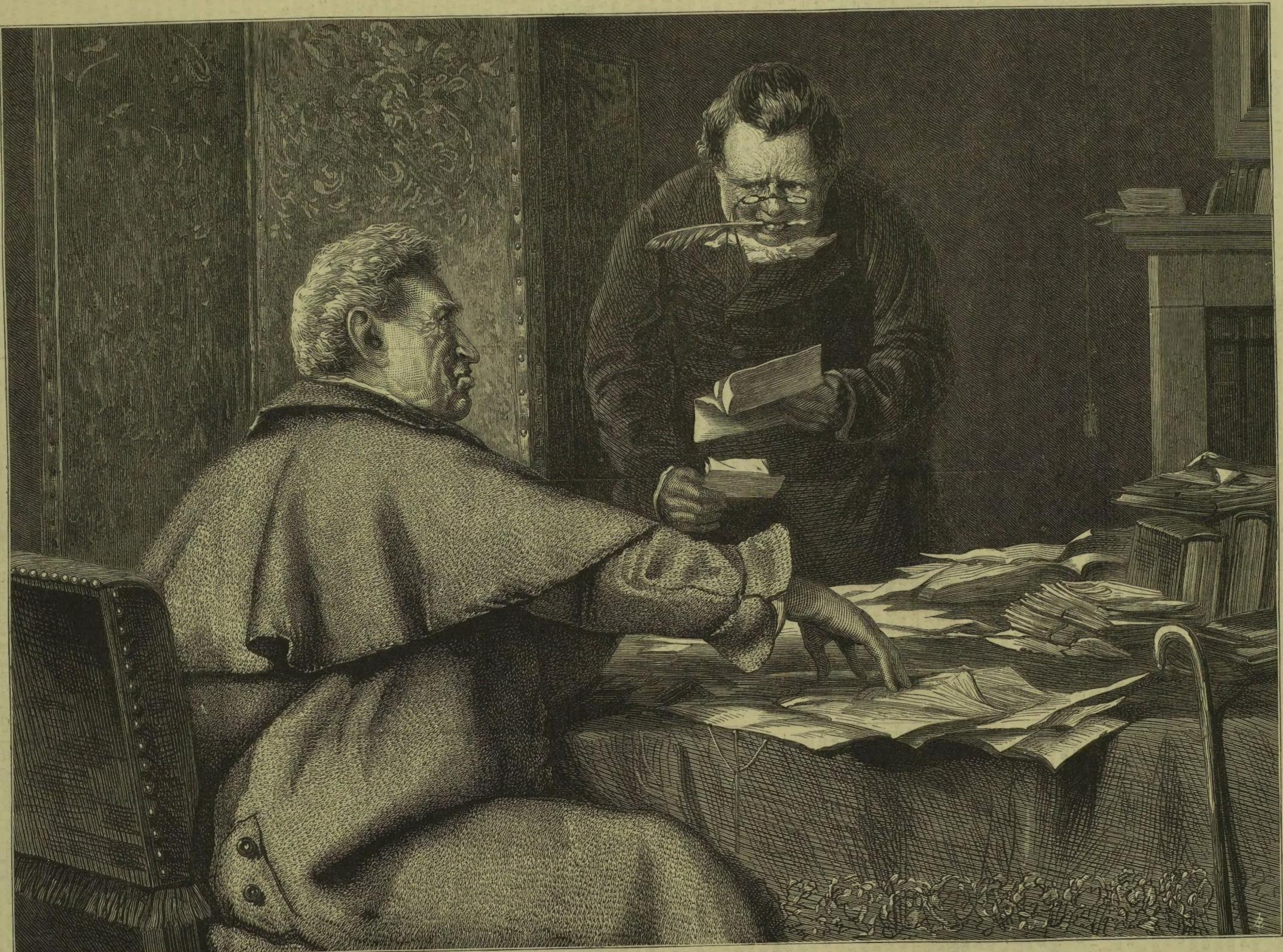
station, and who is described as "a very good-looking man, very civil, and with excellent manners," is narrated in a style which will be highly appreciated by such persons as care to know how politely the lady and her friends were treated by "a very handsome young Sicilian with irresistible eyes and a bewitching smile, who acted as gardener" at the Quarries of Syracuse. For the grim reader, who reads for what is really useful or entertaining, there is rather too much of that sort of thing, however important it may appear to the boarding-school miss. The date, moreover, of the tour described in the volume is somewhat antiquated. It was in February, 1872, that, as the author relates, "we found ourselves on board one of the Messageries Maritimes and on our way to Malta, where I expected to join a party of friends with whom I had arranged to spend some months in that most delightful of existences, wandering wherever the spirit might lead." The start, it appears, was made from Marseilles, and, after a liberal amount of wandering by sea and land, in Sicily and in Italy and in Tyrol and elsewhere, the travellers arrived at Constantinople, and in due time "rowed across the Golden Horn to Stamboul." But so rapidly do momentous events succeed one another in these days that "the present Sovereign" of the volume under consideration, on whom the author expends some sentences of description, has not only by this time descended to a miserable grave, but already had two successors. However, it must be admitted that, in the cases of the two late Sultans, death and deposition took place with extraordinary rapidity even for this age of expeditious transformation, and that in other respects the record of experiences is as interesting and valuable—if it possess any interest and value—now as it was when it was written. It has the air of having been intended for private rather than for public circulation; and it is certainly, as regards both the incidents thought worthy of narration and the literary style in which they are narrated, adapted rather for the former than for the latter. At the same time, there are thousands to whom the contents of the volume may be perfectly new and surprising; and there are sensible observations which, whether they be novel or not, may be profitably laid to heart by all. For instance, it is impossible to applaud too highly or urge too strongly the reproof conveyed in the following words:—"I confess it seems to me the worst of taste for members of one religion to intrude into the places of worship of another for the mere purpose of gratifying their own curiosity or feeding their self-love by congratulating themselves on not being 'as other men,' and while there comporting themselves in a manner that can give nothing but offence to the great mass of the congregation." Furthermore, the lady evidently has the courage of her opinions, whether they be as sound as the opinion just quoted or not.

Melancholy to relate, a number of puns disfigure the otherwise agreeable and even instructive pages of the volume entitled *To Jamaica and Back*, by Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart. (Chapman and Hall); for though that form of facetiousness may bear witness to the good health and good temper of the author, it jars upon the nerves of many a susceptible reader. The buoyant, pleasant tone, however, which characterises the volume throughout is pleasant and exhilarating. It appears from internal evidence that the author started for the West Indies in May, 1874, and returned home—or, at any rate, reached Southampton—in July, 1875. His volume may be divided into two parts, the personal and the historical. The personal consists of a diary, kept at the suggestion and, it may be presumed, for the entertainment principally of the author's wife; the historical, of a compilation borrowed from various published works and augmented, as well as diversified and illustrated, by observations founded upon actual experience. In the diary, scarcely any minute detail, as was to be expected, when we consider for whose eye it was chiefly and originally intended, appeared too insignificant for insertion. The author sets out with a description of how he sat in his cabin, with a sofa-pillow across his knees as a substitute for a table, and dutifully took pen in hand to carry out the parting injunction laid upon him to register the events of his voyage, and how his endeavours were mocked by the Bay of Biscay, causing the vessel to lurch and the rollers to "come with a bang on the quarter." How the victualling department was conducted on board is also described, and certain bills of fare are reprinted as incontrovertible evidence. The author's fellow-passengers are sketched off, and among them a Genoese lady, who is stated to have undoubtedly had "a bee in her bonnet," and who indignantly complained one morning to the author—"Conceive the villainy! They have placed a hot man in a cabin on each side of me!" Then the ship and its officers and its company and its management are made the subject of a few comments. Presently there is a little gossip about sugar, and how unprofitable an article it is to grocers; and, turning over a page or two, we find Barbadoes looming in the distance and see the welcome announcement of "land at last!" Next we are taken "along the islands," and treated to here and there an anecdote or an historical piecemeal regarding Rodney and other naval heroes. We arrive in due time at St. Thomas's; in another day or two we enter Jacmel Bay; and ultimately we sight Jamaica, and get a very good idea of the "approach to Kingston." A very lively and picturesque account follows of what the author saw and did on landing, and how he visited, among other places, the estate where once resided the celebrated Bogle, whose name the Tichborne trial has rendered immortal. At this point we learn what is meant by the "barbecued hog," mentioned by Pope and others. "Barbecue is," we find, "a term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole, by splitting it to the backbone and laying it upon a large gridiron, raised about 2 ft. above a charcoal fire, with which it is also surrounded." Now come three chapters, devoted to a compendious history of Jamaica, so compendious and yet so full of information that it contains all, perhaps, that an ordinary reader would require to know about the island, and a great deal, such as the insurrection and its suppression in the days of Governor Eyre, that, willing as we may be to forget it, if possible, will never be forgotten by those who grin sardonically at the spectacle of the Gracchi complaining of sedition, of Englishmen complaining of atrocities. Then we have a chapter concerning Spanish Town and Linstead, concluding with an anecdote which is likely to make some readers wonder at what point the beating and spurring of "miserable-looking, jaded animals," suffering from "incapability or infirmities," ceases to be an irresistibly merry jest and becomes downright cruelty. Perhaps climate makes all the difference. At any rate, it appears that the spectacle of a gentleman spurring a "poor beast," and prodiging it "with the point of his umbrella," and standing up in his stirrups and working at the bit, and getting another gentleman, described as the "good-natured" owner of a hunting-whip, to belabour the animal's flanks, threw the negroes of Jamaica, as well as the "white folks," into such convulsions of laughter as a similar exhibition would probably fail to produce in this country, at least among the admirers of a certain protective society. Plants, vegetables, and animals form the chief topics of one chapter, in which, however, some curious facts are related touching "the prodigious amount of

liquors consumed" at military messes in the "good" old times, and in which a little work called "Letters from Jamaica" is recommended for perusal. Then comes the end; the author is homeward-bound; he reaches his destination safely; and we feel disposed not only to congratulate him thereupon, but to thank him for his unpretentious, sprightly, instructive account of the experience he underwent and the information he gathered in the West Indies.

If anybody should thirst, and somebody may, for knowledge of all that appertains to Central Asia, and especially to those parts thereof in which Russia has established her footing, draughts sufficient to quench even an ardent thirst may be drawn from the extremely bounteous pages of the two large volumes entitled *Turkistan*, by Eugene Schuyler, Phil. Dr. (Sampson Low and Co.), an author whose name must be well known wherever the story of Turkish atrocities committed in Bulgaria has circulated. With the circulation and verification of that horrible tale are connected the two names of Schuyler and MacGahan, as inseparably almost as those of Moody and Sankey with the circulation of a particular hymn-book; and, by what may be deemed a pleasing coincidence, the same Schuyler and MacGahan, like David and Jonathan, are found knit together by the ties of comradeship in the pages of "Turkistan." Mr. MacGahan is he who, leaving Mr. Schuyler at Fort Perovsky, accomplished that lonely and daring ride across the desert to Khiva, which "was a few months later the subject of general wonder and admiration." This was in 1873, the date to which most of what is recorded in "Turkistan" must probably be referred, although more recent dates are mentioned both in the text and in the notes. And the Khivan campaign of 1873 marked, so far as England is concerned, the last era of importance in the history of Russian progress in Central Asia. In March, 1873, then, Mr. Schuyler, accompanied by Mr. J. A. MacGahan, travelled from Petersburg to Moscow, to Saratof, to Uralsk, to Orenburg; and, about the last day of April, he parted at Fort Perovsky, on the Syr Darya, from his gallant companion, and started off for Tashkent. This place was duly reached, without let or hindrance, for once; and, a very full account of it is given, including the remarkable story of its capture by General Tchernayeff, a name which has subsequently become familiar to every reader of a newspaper in this country. The next place of importance is the famous Samarkand, of which men say that "it is the head, and Mecca the heart, of Islam." A sojourn of some days at Samarkand was taken advantage of for the purpose of making sundry excursions; and a very ample and interesting narrative follows touching the valley of the Zarafshan, and the features and productions of Bukhara. We are carried on gradually to Hodjent, which "was at one time a place of considerable commercial importance" on the Syr Darya, and in the first chapter of the second volume are investigating whatever is noticeable in the city of Khokand. The second chapter takes us back to Bukhara, about which, both district and city, there are some sixty pages abounding with facts and anecdotes. There are two more chapters relating to travels in places of which the ordinary reader would not recognise even the names, and then come the three concluding chapters, devoted to considerations which every Englishman can understand and appreciate, and in which no Englishman can fail to take a deep interest. Russian administration, Russian policy in Asia, and the Khivan campaign and its consequences, are the subjects upon which the author discourses. Public attention has been drawn in the newspapers to the atrocities committed by the Russians upon the unhappy Turkomans after the capture of Khiva and the imposition of an impossible war indemnity. It cannot be necessary to reproduce the horrible tale of butchery and barbarity; though occasion may be taken to insist upon the difficulty of restraining one's ironical laughter when Russian reproaches Turk with savagery—when the pot reproaches the kettle for blackness. As for the object which the author has had in view, as to the direction in which the readers' eyes must be turned, it may be as well to observe that he has made an "attempt," in his own diffident language, "to portray, accurately and impartially, the social and economical condition of the various countries of Central Asia and the present political relations of those countries, as well as to show the way in which those relations have been brought about." So that his volumes are not to be regarded as a mere record of travel, exploration, and adventure; they have a still higher and a more instructive aim than that of even the geographical explorer. At the same time physical geography and other cognate matters have by no means been neglected; and the English reader will not, perhaps, be very much grieved to learn that "Central Asia has no stores of wealth and no economical resources; neither by its agricultural nor by its mineral wealth, nor by its commerce, nor by the revenue to be derived from it, can it ever repay the Russians for what it has already cost, and for the rapidly-increasing expenditure bestowed upon it. Had Russia known fifteen years ago as much about the countries of Central Asia as she does now, there can be hardly a doubt that there would have been no movement in that direction." As for apprehensions excited by the Khivan campaign, they may or may not be allayed by the author's assertion that, "if any difficulty with England ever arise, it will probably be in Persia—where at present Russian influence is paramount—and not elsewhere." It should be added that the volumes have three elaborate maps, numerous excellent engravings, appendices of more or less value, and a very useful index; so that pains evidently have not been spared to render the work complete.

The "Manuals of Health," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, should be in the possession of every family that is not utterly careless of its own safety and welfare. These little shilling books are expressly written for the purpose by some of the most eminent physicians, who have studied preventive sanitary science under the existing conditions of social, domestic, and industrial life. The late Dr. E. A. Parkes, of the Army Medical Department, was the author of the first manual, upon the "Personal Care of Health." The second, which treats of "Food," is by Dr. Albert Bernays, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, and is equally deserving of the highest commendation. It is a pattern of compact, orderly, precise, and clear exposition, setting forth in 270 paragraph sections, forming eighteen brief chapters, all the information which ordinary consumers of food seem to require. The different kinds of starches, sugars, and of fats, the importance of water as an article of food, the effects of cooking in one way or another, the results of fermentation, and the properties of the vegetable acids, are concisely explained. We learn the ingredients and alimentary value of eggs, albumen, and milk, of bread and meats, of gelatine, bones, and gravy; the comparative merits of various fruits and vegetables, of fish, flesh, and fowl, of tea, coffee, and chocolate; the relative digestibility of the aforesaid victuals; the suitable dietary for particular conditions of life. These are matters worth knowing and practically observing at our daily meals. Dr. Bernays has furnished us with the most convenient handbook of such knowledge yet published.



"SQUARING ACCOUNTS." BY E. NICOL, A.R.A.



THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY: THE RIVER CLIFFS.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A kindly, gentle, sympathetic correspondent—I would put him down in my will for a thumping legacy, only the dear creature wrote anonymously—has been good enough to inform me that my "Echoes" are "tedious, impertinent, and egotistical." So they are. I was born tedious; I had an uncle who died of impertinence on the lungs; and, so far as the charge of egotism is concerned, I confess without a blush that I am Myself, and not anybody else, and that a number of external and internal circumstances constantly remind me of that fact. Still, I have so far profited by the reproof of my anonymous censor as to commence a course of lessons in the art of being Lively and Pertinent; and what better model for my regenerated style could I choose than the *New York Herald*? Here are a few items of "Personal Intelligence" culled from the *Herald* of the 7th inst.:—"They now call him Gray Hans Williams. . . . Bob Ingersoll is the Tom Nast of oratory. . . . A Richmond young lady of great wealth is to marry a man who has served in the Penitentiary nine years for robbery. . . . Deadwood City, Black Hills, has one editor and twenty drinking-saloons. After the editor has visited all the saloons, his paper gets so intoxicated that it doesn't come out, and the Deadwooders don't miss it till they want wadding for their six-shooters." Shall I try a series of "Echoes" in this style? I might find, it is true, many more models of style nearer home than New York.

There is a neat little apologue in Béranger touching some Conservative politicians who volunteered to drag the "Car of Progress;" but who insisted upon being harnessed to the back instead of the front of the vehicle. The apologue notwithstanding, it is sometimes very useful to "progress backwards," since by doing so we may arrive at that inestimable starting-point, the Truth. For example, a week or two since, having chanced on a poem by Allan Ramsay containing the line "Over the hills and far away," I asked whether the invention of the jingling refrain was due to the author of the "Gentle Shepherd," or to him who wrote the "Beggar's Opera." Straightway, I was reminded in the *World* that "O'er the hills and far away" was to be found in Tennyson. Yes; but both Ramsay and Gay happened to "flourish" many years before the actual Laureate.

Again, in this week's *World* I am reminded of the truth of the saying *vixere fortis*; since it appears that "Over the hills and far away" is the burden of the ditty sung by *Ensign Plume* and *Sergeant Kite* in Farquhar's play of the "Recruiting Officer." Now Farquhar "flourished" a little while before Gay. Still continuing to "progress backwards," Mr. John Piggot, F.S.A., has been so courteous as to tell me that "It's o'er the hills and far away," and "Over the hills and far away," from the burden of two songs, one of eight and one of fourteen stanzas, in Tom d'Urfe's "Pills to Purge Melancholy." Thank you, Mr. Piggot. If we go on "progressing at this rate" I shall find, perchance, before Christmas, that the jingle is in Herrick or in Ben Jonson; if, indeed, there be not an anonymous ballad of the time of Henry VIII. having the burden, "Ower ye hilles and farre awaie." Yet this tiny quest after a *refrain* will do no harm, since it incites the studious to dig deeper and deeper into the well-nigh inexhaustible mine of English ballad poetry.

Mem: Tom d'Urfe, a "naughty old man," but seemingly a very kind-hearted and sweet-tempered one, "flourished" even from the days of Charles II. down to late in the reign of Queen Anne. Tom wrote, among many other comedies, one called the "Boarding School," the title, plot, and characters of which were "borrowed" by the late respected dramatist, Mr. Bayle Bernard. D'Urfe seems to have partly borrowed his "Boarding School" from the old French ballad of "Le Comte Ory." There is nothing new under the sun.

No; absolutely nothing. A day or two since a contemporary prefaced some grave political argument by relating "the old story" of the Mayor of Lynn offering sixteen reasons to Queen Elizabeth as an apology for not having caused the bells to ring on her Majesty's arrival in the town. The first was that there were no bells; whereupon the Mayor of Lynn was graciously excused the recital of the remaining fifteen reasons. Now, what is this but the older story of the Mayor of Boulogne offering to adduce twenty-seven reasons for not having had a Royal salute fired when Henry VIII. arrived in the harbour. His Worship's first reason was that he had no gunpowder. Some centuries afterwards a (mythical) American barrister improved upon both stories. The advocate was defending a man charged with having stolen a kettle. "I am prepared to prove, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "first, that the prisoner was, on the day named, two hundred and fifty miles away from the place where it is alleged the kettle was stolen; next, that not my client, but another person, stole the kettle; furthermore, that no kettle whatsoever was stolen at the time and place aforesaid; and, finally, that there never was such a thing as a kettle."

Did you ever read Necker (Madame de Staél's papa) on the finances of France? I have had the honour of reading through the Genevese banker's four tremendous tomes; whence the circumstances, I apprehend, that at a comparatively early age my hair turned grey and my eyesight became dim. It behoves, nevertheless, every student of French history to read Necker carefully, with as many of the financial speeches and pamphlets of Mirabeau as he can obtain, if he would gain anything like an inkling of the causes which have led, more or less, to every revolution in France from the year 1789 to the year 1870. Curiously enough, with the exception of a few *opuscula* penned during the Restoration by Baron Louis and Casimir Périer the Elder, scarcely anything worth reading on French finance has appeared since Necker took the finances themselves in hand until the recent report submitted to the Budget Committee by M. Léon Gambetta. The enemies of that eminent personage declare the report to be a failure; but have I not heard, in my time, that neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Disraeli (the latter was a distant relation of the present Earl of Beaconsfield) understood anything about money matters? And is it not said of George Canning that when he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer he boasted of his inability to "do" a sum in long division?

M. Gambetta's Report is, at all events, worth reading, showing as it does the extremely rudimentary notions which have hitherto prevailed in France as to what we term the "incidence" of taxation. Among the commodities which M. Gambetta proposes to relieve from duties are paper, chicory, oil, soap, wax, tallow, and vinegar. With the exception of the last, all the things above named have been unfixed in England for nearly twenty years. Furthermore, M. Gambetta intends, if he have his way, to take off the five per cent duty upon the *petite vitesse* railway traffic, and to reduce the impost on sugar, telegrams, postage, wines, and alcohol. He repudiates, as arbitrary and inquisitorial, the idea of a progressive income tax; but, on the other hand, he is prepared to tax land, buildings, industry, commerce, personalty, shares,

dividends, annuities, salaries, furniture, "objects of art," and pails. In other words, the Budget Reformer seems ambitious to lay the heaviest burdens on French wealth and French luxury. That may be one of the reasons which prompt his foes to declare the Report a fiasco.

The Rev. W. W. Skeat, of Cambridge, kindly sends me a budget of philological lore touching the derivation of the word "bunion." The Italian "bugnone," a boil, a round knob, is given in Florio's Dictionary; and a shorter form is seen in the old French "bugne," or "bune," a swelling. It is also, adds Mr. Skeat, supposed that the English words "bunch" and "bun" are akin to "bunion." How about "bunny," the pet name for a rabbit? This etymological information notwithstanding, I am still left in the dark as to why the editor of Rowe's works, published late in the eighteenth century, should have signalled as an eccentricity old Jacob Tonson's habit of calling his corns his "bunnions." G. A. S.

## THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

We have given several illustrations of this wonderful subterranean hollow in the limestone rocks through which the Green river and its tributary streams have scooped their way, for many miles in length, by winding passages far beneath the surface of the earth; and we have described the most curious features of its scenery, as beheld by torchlight, with its stalactite formations resembling here and there an edifice of artificial construction, displaying the arcades and colonnades of architectural design. Very different in character, but with an aspect of sombre grandeur not less imposing, is the view of "the River Cliffs," which our Artist has delineated in the Engraving presented this week. It is an awful place, indeed, where one should sit down to read the first book of Milton's "Paradise Lost," or Dante's "Inferno," or any other stern poet's conception of the nether regions of black despair.

## MUSIC.

## MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BRISTOL.

The Bristol Triennial Musical Festival opened on Tuesday. We gave, some weeks ago, an outline of the arrangements, and it may suffice now to repeat that the band consisted of the fine orchestra of Mr. Charles Hallé's Manchester concerts, the choruses having been rendered by the excellent Bristol Festival choir (numbering nearly 800 voices), formed by Mr. A. Stone.

This is the second Triennial Bristol Festival held for the benefit of the General Hospital and the Royal Infirmary of that city; and the performances were given, as in 1873, in the Colston Hall, and were again conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé. There was every promise of the money results on this occasion being much more favourable than in the former instance; but the financial details cannot, of course, be accurately known until next week. It is to be hoped that the most sanguine expectations may be realised, as the two institutions on whose behalf the festival is given effect a vast amount of good in a locality where the demands for medical and surgical aid are constantly on the increase. The Duke of Beaufort was the president of the festival which has just terminated, and his name headed a long list of vice-presidents.

But slight comment is requisite on the festival proceedings generally, as they included no novelty. The opening performance consisted of "Elijah," the solos in which were sung by Mdlle. Albani, Madame Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. It was the first occasion on which Mdlle. Albani had sung in Mendelssohn's oratorio, and she produced a marked impression by her exquisite delivery of the air "Hear ye, Israel." Tuesday evening's performances consisted of Verdi's "Requiem" and a miscellaneous selection. The solos in the former were assigned to Mdlle. Titien, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Lloyd, and Herr Behrens. The chorus-singing, as in the morning's performance of "Elijah," was of a high order. In the miscellaneous part of the concert special features were the fine execution of Beethoven's overture to "Egmont" and Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony.

On Wednesday morning Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was given, and suffered somewhat in one or two places from the want of rehearsal. The solos were sung by Mdlle. Titien, Madame Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Herr Behrens. A great effect was made by Mr. Lloyd in his delivery of the declamatory air, "The enemy said."

In the miscellaneous evening concert of Wednesday, the prominent points were Beethoven's choral fantasia (with Mr. Hallé as pianist), his pastoral symphony; Mendelssohn's overture, "Fingal's Cave"; Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and Spohr's to "Jessonda."

Of the remaining performances we must speak next week. These were to consist of Spohr's oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," on Thursday morning; Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and a miscellaneous selection on Thursday evening; the festival closing yesterday (Friday) with "The Messiah."

The reappearance of Mdlle. Arabella Goddard, last week after an absence of four years from England, was an event of much interest to the large numbers who remember her brilliant performances of classical pianoforte music during many seasons of the Monday Popular Concerts, the Philharmonic Concerts, at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere, in London and the provinces. Mechanical skill cultivated to its highest point, indefatigable study, and careful preparation, were associated with a prevailing tendency to the interpretation of the highest class of composition in the various schools of the art, ancient and modern, occasionally contrasted by renderings of pieces of a lighter kind, which, although not strictly coming under the denomination of classical, have yet merits and charms of their own that justify their intermixture in classical programmes. It was on Thursday week that Madame Goddard reappeared at St. James's Hall, the locale of so many of her previous performances; and her reception by the numerous audience assembled was sufficient proof that her absence had not weakened the recollection thereof. Another fact evidenced on the occasion was that the pianist's rare executive powers have undergone no diminution during the interval. These were exhibited with great success in music in which she had often before been heard; the selection having consisted of two grand sonatas, Hummel's in D (op. 106), and that by Beethoven dedicated to Count Waldstein; some of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte," a suite by Handel, Beethoven's thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor, detached pieces by Chopin, Kalkbrenner, and Liszt, and Thalberg's grand fantasia on themes from "Masaniello." The second recital took place last Thursday afternoon, when the programme included Beethoven's solo sonata, op. 111 (in C minor), Woelfl's "Ne plus ultra" sonata, and a selection of pieces by Mendelssohn, Bennett, Moscheles, Thalberg, Friedemann Bach, Hummel, Handel, and Chopin.

There is nothing fresh to record of the performances of the Carl Rosa Opera Company at the Lyceum Theatre since our

last week's notice of the production of Hérold's "Zampa." Repetitions of this, and of other operas already commented on, have filled up the interval. The next novelty to be produced will be an adaptation of "Joconde," a French opera, by Nicolo Isouard.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts continue to offer a frequent change in the variety of their attractions. A "Rossini night" was given last week, instrumental and vocal pieces by the great Italian master having constituted the chief portion of the evening's programme. A specialty among the former was a new selection of subjects from the opera, "Mosé in Egitto," adapted by Signor Ardit, the conductor, for the orchestra, with occasional association of the band of the Cold-steam Guards in the full portions. Several of the orchestral principals distinguished themselves by their fine execution of incidental solo passages. The specialties of this week were a Beethoven night on Wednesday, and a Wagner night on Friday.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert—the third of the new series—included fine orchestral performances of Schumann's first symphony (in B flat), Mendelssohn's romantic overture "Fingal's Cave," and Gevaert's bright overture to his opera "Le Bile de Marguerite." Herr Wilhelmj played Hegar's violin concerto, and a paraphrase of Walter's "Preislied," from "Die Meistersinger" (in both of which he had been previously heard at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts), and vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Enriquez and Penna.

The Monday Popular Concerts—under the direction of Mr. Arthur Chappell—will be resumed on Nov. 6, the season terminating on March 26, during which period there will also be seventeen Saturday afternoon performances. Most of the great artists recently identified with these concerts will reappear, including Herr Joachim and Strauss, Mesdames Schumann and Norman-Néruda, Mdlle. Krebs, Signor Piatti, Mr. Charles Hallé, Sir Julius Benedict, and others.

Mr. William Carter's new series of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall opened, on Thursday evening, with Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The solo singers announced were, Miss Julien, Madame Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Campobello.

The sixth season of the concerts of the Royal Albert Hall choral society—conducted by Mr. Barnby—is to begin on Nov. 2; the dates of the other performances being Nov. 23; Dec. 7, 18, 21; Jan. 18; Feb. 1 and 14; March 1, 15, 30. The season will open with Handel's "Israel in Egypt."

The Sacred Harmonic Society will enter on its forty-fifth season on Nov. 24, when "Israel in Egypt" is to be given. On Dec. 15 "St. Paul" will be performed; on Dec. 22, "The Messiah;" on Jan. 5, "Elijah;" on Jan. 26, "Solomon;" on Feb. 23, a selection from the less-known works of Handel and other composers, including Mozart's "Litany" in B flat (adapted to English words); on March 23, Haydn's "Seasons;" on March 28, "The Messiah;" on April 27, Sir M. Costa's "Eli," and, on May 25, Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Mendelssohn's "Athalia." Engagements have been concluded with the following artistes:—Mesdames Sherrington, Sinico, Edith Wynne, Blanche Cole, and Nouver; Miss E. Horne, Miss Jessie Jones, Madame Patey, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Enriquez, Miss M. Hancock; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. George Fox, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Hilton. Sir Michael Costa will again act as conductor, and Mr. Willing as organist.

The King of Bavaria has expressed a desire that the Wagner performances at Bayreuth shall be repeated there next year.

## THEATRES.

## ST. JAMES'S.

This elegant theatre was reopened, as announced, last Saturday, under the management of Mrs. John Wood, who has established herself as a favourite of the fashionable public, with a new "eccentric comedy" in four acts, entitled "Three Millions of Money." This piece is an adaptation of a Parisian whimsical comedy, under the name of "Les Trente Millions de Gladiateur," by MM. Labiche and Gille, which a twelvemonth ago delighted and disappointed so many playgoers. This half-lunatic work has been Anglicised, tamed down, and partly altered by Mr. Frederic Lyster and Mr. Joseph Mackay, and in this state we now find it on the London boards. A brilliant and intelligent audience assembled to assist at its production. The possessor of the three millions is here made an American, who acts with an ease and independence worthy of a freeman with infinite wealth at his command. Whatever freak enters his mind he does it at whatever cost, and thus commands every situation in which he finds himself a unit and becomes a master. The incidents are selected for their absurdity, and the story revels in a purposed incoherence and ideal exaggeration. The heroine, Mrs. Florence Desmond, is rightly assumed by Mrs. John Wood, and excellently acted. The character itself is that of an adventuress who plots for a rich husband, and, in order to sustain a fictitious position in society, installs her footman in the situation of her uncle, who enters into her scheme completely. This worthy is personated by Mr. George Honey. And thus we have two of the principal parts admirably filled, and the main action started with skilful address and a hopeful prospect of ultimate prosperity. The second act shows us the principal characters at the Zoological Society's Gardens, in the neighbourhood of the seal-pond, into which two of them fall. The Yankee millionaire is impersonated by Mr. George Clarke, a new American actor, with great spirit and vigour. The aspiring lady has an humble admirer in the person of an apothecary's assistant, named Paracelsus Daffy, a bashful lover grown suddenly bold, well acted by Mr. Charles Warner, and who in the progress of the story is preferred by the heroine to the American Colonel. In the course of the piece, an incidental duet, à l'Italienne, is sung by Mrs. Wood and Mr. Honey with a most burlesque effect. The faults of the new drama are a superabundance of the farcical and pantomime elements, and the irrational complexion of the dialogue and general business. These, perhaps, may interfere with its popularity. But the style of acting displayed in the performance is so thoroughly artistic that it merits the patronage of the judicious public.

## THE PARK.

The new theatre in Camden Town is now under the direction of Mr. Creswick, who appeared, last Saturday, in a new drama, entitled "The Ray of Light." The plot and characters are derived from a French source, by Messrs. Bourgeois and D'Emery. The principal part, supported by Mr. Creswick, is that of a hunchback doctor, a character portrayed by him with the utmost histrionic finish and power. He was ably assisted by Mr. W. H. Stephens, whose assumption of old men is always of rare excellence. Mr. Charles Creswick, as a perplexed husband, showed decided ability. But the chief attraction is likely to be Miss Kate Neville, who, as a little girl, played with so much nature and grace that much may be expected

from her in future. The new drama was preceded by the farce of "The Middy on Shore," in which Miss Caroline Parkes distinguished herself to the satisfaction of the audience. The new theatre has now a chance of success which, it is hoped, may be in no long time thoroughly established.

## FOLLY.

This is the name by which the Charing-Cross has been rechristened, having passed under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson. It was reopened, on Monday, with the comic drama of "Man is Not Perfect," and the burlesque of "Blue Beard," supported by Miss Lydia Thompson and troupe.

## ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

The programme at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment was altered last Wednesday, when Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Mildred's Well" was played for the first time this season, in lieu of "The Wicked Duke." This was one of the most successful productions at the Gallery of Illustration, and will be performed until a new first part, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, can be brought out. Mr. Corney Grain has promised a new "Sketch," which he will give in a few days.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Luck was, on Tuesday, chosen a Common Councilman for the ward of Walbrook, in the place of Mr. J. A. Cotton.

The committee of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, have received £250 from the Rev. Henry H. Hughes, of Layham, Suffolk.

The corner-stone of a new Baptist chapel, which is about to be built at the end of Albany-street, Old Kent-road, was laid by Mr. Barran, M.P., on Monday. The total cost of the building and its adjuncts will be about £11,000.

The formal opening of a new street, facilitating communication between the eastern and western ends of the metropolis, took place, in Shoreditch, on Thursday week. At a luncheon which was subsequently held in the Townhall, Sir Charles Reed was one of the speakers.

A serious depression which influenced Stock Exchange dealings on Tuesday afternoon was followed, on Wednesday, by a most pronounced panic. There were moments, especially during the afternoon, when the more hazardous classes of securities were absolutely unsaleable, while even for the better sort it was difficult to ascertain anything like exact quotations.

Mr. Charles Mathews writes, apropos of the drowning of a boy from the Whitehall steps of the Thames Embankment, almost within arm's reach of a number of people, to suggest that chains should be hung at high and low water-mark from the rings in the lions' heads, and that life-buoy should be kept at the various steps, where numbers of children congregate on fine afternoons.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the second week in October) was 77,745, of whom 35,863 were in workhouses and 41,882 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 2970, 13,281, and 19,694 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 730, of whom 466 were men, 188 women, and 76 children.

A special meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board was held, last Saturday, to consider a letter received from the Local Government Board with reference to the alarming spread of smallpox. The Local Government Board consider that there is no alternative but to remove the imbeciles from Hampstead and to convert that hospital into a smallpox hospital. There was some discussion, but it was resolved to carry out the Government suggestion; and the sub-committees involved were requested to use the utmost possible dispatch in forwarding the necessary arrangements.

There were 2358 births and 1257 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 20, whereas the deaths were 163 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 16 from smallpox, 7 from measles, 57 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 14 from whooping-cough, 38 from different forms of fever, and 34 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 174 deaths were referred, against 171 and 170 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 102 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to each of these seven zymotic diseases, except smallpox, were below the corrected average. The deaths referred to fever exceeded those returned in any week since January, 1875, but were 5 below the corrected average number for the corresponding week in the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 15 and 11 in the two previous weeks, rose to 16 last week, of which 1 was recorded in the west, 7 in the north, and 8 in the south group of districts. Of these fatal cases 6 were certified as unvaccinated, 5 as vaccinated, and in the five other cases the medical certificates of the cause of death did not furnish any information relative to vaccination. The 5 deaths from smallpox after vaccination were all of adults, who had been vaccinated in infancy, but not one of whom was stated to have been re-vaccinated. The two metropolitan asylum district smallpox hospitals at Homerton and Stockwell contained 175 patients on Saturday last.

The Royal Archaeological Society's next annual congress will be held at Hereford.

The election for the county coronership of Anglesey took place on Wednesday, and Mr. Roberts was returned.

The Bacchante, a corvette constructed to carry sixteen guns, was successfully launched, on Thursday, at Portsmouth.

A discussion took place at Devon County Sessions, on Tuesday, on the removal of the assizes from Exeter to Plymouth. A motion in favour of Exeter was carried by ninety votes against nine.

An extraordinary quantity of fish, principally pilchards, was taken at Dawlish on Sunday. In consequence of the immense bulk of fish the net gave way, but about 30,000 were brought on shore, and were sold at 12s. 6d. per thousand.

The first voting for the election of a new Bishop of Meath took place in Dublin, on Wednesday, with the following result:—Lord Plunket, lay votes 94, clerical 43; Dean Daunt, lay votes 81, clerical 41; Canon Reichel, lay votes 46, clerical 41; Canon Henry Juliet, lay votes 21, clerical 30. The election thus fell upon Lord Plunket.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay has reported to the National Society for giving Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War upon his recent mission to the seat of war in the East in order to establish hospitals both in Servia and Turkey. The report is accompanied by reports from Mr. MacCormac, who went out as superintending medical officer, and Drs. Charles and Laseau, who remain at Belgrade.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bache, W. C., to be Rector of Alresford, Essex.  
Barrington, Ythil A.; Rector of West Wickham, Kent.  
Bolton, Frederick Samuel; Rector of Tatenhill.  
Bridgeman, E. W. O.; Rector of Knockin.  
Cachemarie, E. P.; Vicar of St. James's, Muswell-hill.  
Cambridge, Charles Edward; Vicar of Thirsk.  
Cattton, James Wilkinson; Rector of Norton Malreward.  
Chase, Drummond Percy; Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford.  
Clarke, A. Brooke; Surrogate for the Diocese of Manchester.  
Cliff, Benjamin; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Macclesfield.  
Crompton, J.; Rector of St. Lawrence, Norwich.  
Dennis, F. H.; Vicar of St Peter's, Stepney.  
Dury, E. Alex.; Perpetual Curate of St. Catharine's, Wigan, Lancashire.  
Every, J. J. G.; Vicar of Lanhdyrock, and Prebendary of Mornays, Endellion.  
Ewen, E.; Rector of Thornham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.  
Fox, R. J. L.; Perpetual Curate of Stoak, Cheshire.  
Gurnhill, James; Perpetual Curate of East Stockwith.  
Jones, Peter C.; Vicar of Hunstanworth, Durham.  
Kyte, J. W.; Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, Cronk Voddy, Isle of Man.  
Marinier, Francis; Vicar of Morton.  
Mayhew, C. B.; Vicar of Scropton.  
Morris, David; Vicar of Holywell.  
Ormiston, James; Vicar of Old Hill, in the Parish of Reddall Hill.  
Owen, L.; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.  
Phelps, Arthur Whitmarsh; Vicar of Amesbury, Wilts.  
Price, Richard Edward; Rector of Llanymynech.  
Pugh, Matthew; Rector of St. Thomas's, Stockport, Cheshire.  
Remington, Reginald; Vicar of Fritwell, Oxon.  
Robertson, James Matthew; Rector of St. Botolph Without, Aldgate; Chaplain to Alderman Sir Thomas White, the Lord Mayor Elect.  
Roe, Henry; Chaplain to Sherborne Union.  
Sharpe, Robert Matthew; Perpetual Curate of Anslow.  
Tuckwell, Lewis Stacey; Rector of Standlake, Oxon.  
Turquand, Alexander P.; Vicar of Culmstock, Devon.  
Wellington, H. M.; Rector of St. Mary Steps, Exeter.  
White, William Spranger; Prebendary of Brampton in Lincoln Cathedral.  
Wilson, William; Perpetual Curate of Burtonwood, Lancashire.—*Guardian.*

The Poor Clergy Relief Corporation has received from the Rev. H. H. Hughes £250.

On Thursday morning the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new chancel of the Church of St. Ann, South Lambeth. The church has been restored and partially rebuilt.

Last week the Bishop of Rochester reopened the church of Thorpe-le-Soken, in the Tendring hundred, after complete restoration from designs by Mr. W. White, the chief donor being the late Mr. Rolt, and Sir W. Gull contributing £500.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A., has been appointed her Majesty's Cambridge preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in the room of Canon Perowne, D.D. He will remain in office two years.

A stained-glass window of two lights (executed by Messrs. Ward and Hughes) has been placed in the chancel of St. Michael's, Handsworth, by Mr. James Wilson, in memory of his daughter, Mary Studholme Brocklehurst.

Durham Cathedral was reopened, on Wednesday, by special services, in which it was computed that 12,000 persons took part. The building has been restored, and several stained-glass windows, a new screen, and an organ have been placed in it.

The Bishop of Guildford consecrated the new church on Epsom-common, called Christ Church, on Wednesday morning. This church was built by the munificence of the late Miss Trotter, of Horton Manor, Epsom. The Rev. A. Wills is the first Incumbent.

At Carnarvon Guildhall, on Monday, the Dean of Bangor gave an English lecture to a crowded audience upon the National Church. This began a series of meetings, organised by the Diocesan Church Defence Society to counteract the recent campaign in Wales of the Liberation Society.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* reports that, during the nine days' mission visit of the Archbishop of York to Sheffield, his Grace consecrated two churches, reopened a third, laid the foundation-stone of a fourth, spoke about twenty-five times to above 25,000 persons, and held services in twelve churches.

The Bishop of Ripon has consecrated a new church at Harrogate, the site of which, a house, and £3000 for an endowment, were given by Mrs. Field. The Bishop, at a subsequent luncheon, objected to the building of cheap churches, and praised the character of the new building, on which about £14,000 has been spent.

An Oxford correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"An episcopal throne, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, has been erected in Christ Church Cathedral, at a cost of £1000, as a memorial to the late Bishop Wilberforce. A new chapel, large lecture-room, and other buildings have also been added to Cuddesdon College as memorials of the late Bishop, who founded the institution. The cost of the two memorials was £7250.

The little church of Upavon, in the midst of the Wiltshire Downs, was reopened, on the 3rd inst., by the Bishop of Salisbury. The restoration of the nave was carried out at a cost of £1900, by the Vicar, the landowners, and the occupiers, under the direction of Mr. Seddon. The chancel was restored by the lay rectors, King's College, Cambridge, at a cost of £570, Mr. Wyatt being the architect; the seats and beautiful tiling of the floor were provided by the Vicar.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, continuing his visitation at Ashford on Thursday week, resumed the topic of Church unity, upon which he had enlarged at Dover. The real hope for unity his Grace sees only in loyalty to the Church. Unity in the war against ignorance and vice, and in the presentation of gospel precepts, was consistent with great freedom of opinion upon topics which had always been matters of debate in the Christian Church.

The Bishop of Winchester will hold a conference at Farnham Castle on Nov. 7 and 8, in which the clergy and laity of the diocese will be represented by two clergymen and laymen from each of the rural deaneries. The subjects discussed will be the future organisation of Church conferences; the best method of working schools under the Education Act of 1876; and how to bring the poor under the influence of Church teaching.

A pastoral has been issued by the Bishop of Manchester stating that it has been determined to hold a "mission" in that parish for a period of twelve days, beginning on Jan. 27 and ending on Feb. 7, 1877. The object of the mission will be to "awaken and enliven the spirit of true religion among us, and, God helping the work, to raise to a higher and worthier level the standard of our daily lives—to make these more pure, more consistent, more earnest, more peaceful; in a word, more Christ-like."

The Bishop of Oxford recently reopened the fine parish church of Hurst, which had been closed for sixteen months for restoration. The works have been carried out by Messrs. Morris and Stallwood, of Reading, who have taken the utmost care to preserve every object of architectural or archaeological interest. The undertaking, which has cost about £5000, has been at the charge of Miss Palmer, of Holme Park; but the chancel, a stained window in the new aisle, and the font cover are the gift of others interested in the church.

A sum of nearly £500 has been subscribed for a memorial to the late Archdeacon Otter, of Lewes. A part of this is appropriated to a personal memorial, but the larger portion is given to the college at Chichester for teaching ladies as elementary school-teachers, in which the late Archdeacon took a deep interest, and the building of which was erected in memory of his father, a late bishop of the diocese. The amount subscribed will found a yearly exhibition of £10, to be held by a student of Bishop Otter's Memorial College.

The *Morning Post* says that two new missionary bishoprics are to be established in India, and two clergymen who have already been nominated will be consecrated as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. They are the Rev. Dr. R. Caldwell, who has been stationed at Edeyengoody, in the Tinnevelly, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Rev. Edward Sargent, M.A., who has been stationed in the Palumcotta district in connection with the Church Missionary Society. Both the missionary station with which the bishops-nominate have been connected are situated in the diocese of Madras.

The foundation-stone of St. Luke's Church, in memory of Bishop Wilberforce, was laid, on Wednesday (St. Luke's Day), at Camberwell. In the course of his address, at St. George's National School-Room, after luncheon, the Bishop Suffragan (Dr. Utterton) contrasted the lukewarmness of a former generation in providing a remedy for such destitution which he had lamented as Archdeacon of Surrey with the cordial co-operation and zeal he had witnessed since his recent appointment as Bishop Suffragan to the diocese. Amongst recent benefactions, he specified a gift of £4500, and another of £6500, the former being devoted to the erection of St. Luke's Church. An Engraving of St. Luke's Church is given at page 397.

The Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference was continued at Bath on Thursday week. Bishop Hervey again presided, and, speaking on education, said he could not agree for a moment that it was not the duty of the Church to promote secular education. Resolutions were passed on the Church's educational policy and lay help, and in favour of electing proctors in convocation by means of voting papers. The conference was concluded on the following day at Taunton. The Bishop said they met at a time when there was no great danger threatening the Church or those doctrines of which she was the keeper. Still complications arose with regard to Church teaching in schools. Prebendary Walrond read a paper on the duty and policy of the Church as regards education; and the Rev. J. S. Gale, a paper on lay help in Church work.

The Bishop of Lincoln began the visitation of his diocese on Tuesday, and, referring to the influence which the Church at home exercised on foreign Churches, urged that no endeavour should be wanting to invigorate, amplify, and consolidate it. He referred to the history of the Chapter House in which he spoke, and to events which he thought supplied practical instruction and wholesome warnings to them in their corporate character. Since his last visitation, in 1873, considerable improvements had been made in the cathedral.—The chief debate at the diocesan conference was upon a proposed subdivision of that see and the creation of a see of Nottingham. The feeling of the conference was unanimously in favour of such a step, and liberal offers of help were made. A resolution was passed by a large majority in favour of laymen being allowed to read sermons and conduct services in consecrated as well as unconsecrated buildings.

## WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH.

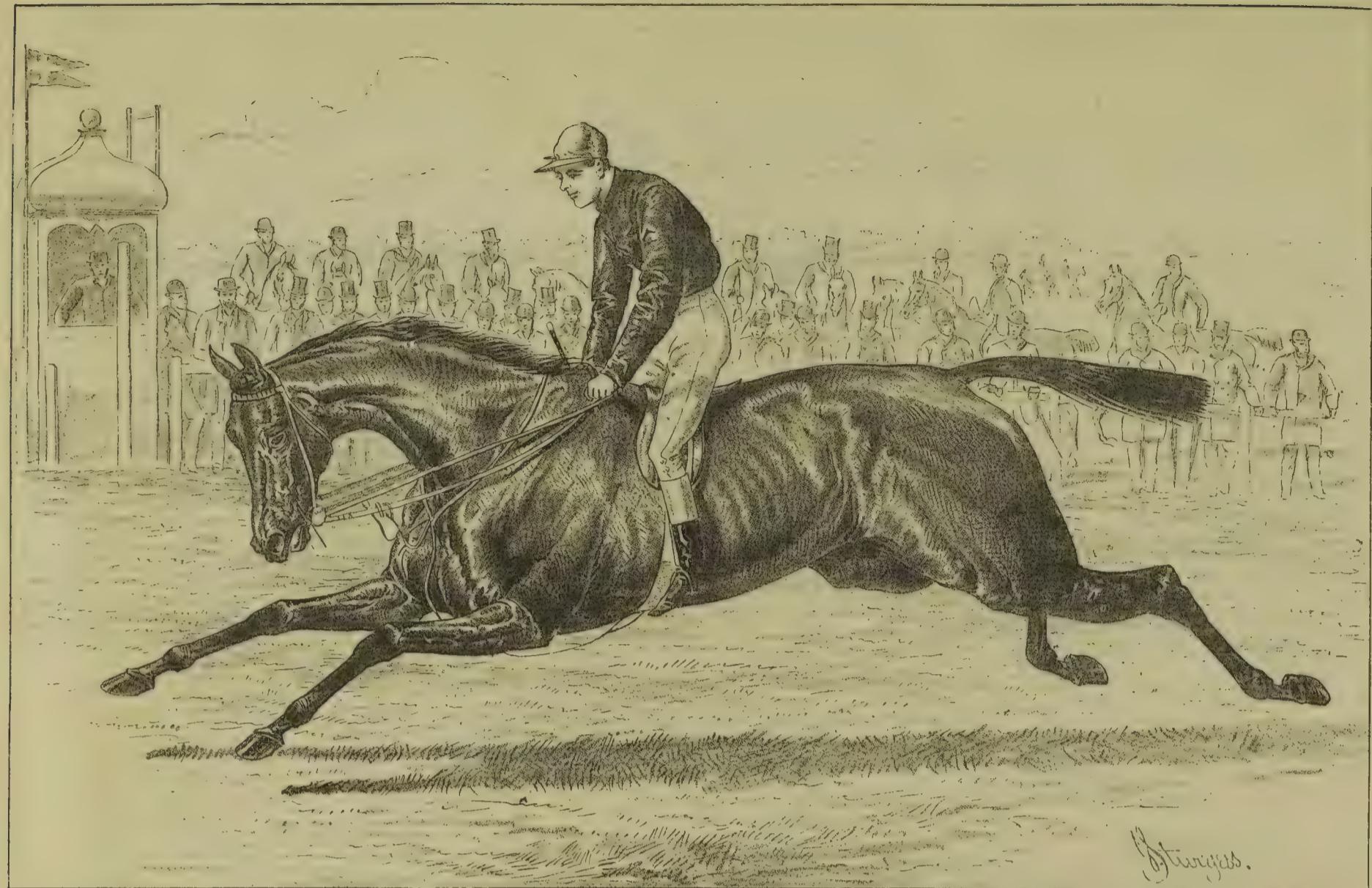
Our last week's chronicle of "National Sports" gave an account of the Newmarket Second October Meeting, and of the race, on the Tuesday, for the Cesarewitch Stakes. This race was won by Mr. J. Smith's colt Rosebery, ridden by F. Archer. Rosebery is a bay colt by Speculum out of Ladylike, by Newminster. He was bred by Mr. W. Green, in 1872. As a two-year-old he ran at Weymouth twice without success; in 1875 he ran unplaced for the Cotswold Cup, at the Cheltenham Autumn Meeting; and subsequently occupied a similar position in the Westmorland Welter Plate, at the Liverpool Autumn Meeting. Since then he had not been seen in public until he won the Cesarewitch, last week. Rosebery is engaged in the Cambridgeshire, for which his weight (including a 14 lb. penalty) will be 8 st. 5 lb., whilst his other engagements in the future are in the Great Shropshire Handicap, Shrewsbury Cup, Great Lancashire Handicap, and Liverpool Welter Cup, for all of which the weights have still to be issued.

## "TOO LATE."

We recently gave a notice of the Manchester Fine-Art Exhibition held at the Royal Institution, and we commented on the number of rising local painters, and the fact that they form a distinct school with some leaning in landscape towards the large treatment of the French master, Corot. Whether the painter of the pathetic picture we engrave belongs to the rising Manchester school, or is simply a contributor to the annual exhibition from a distance, like many others, we are not informed. At all events, his name is new to us, and it is seldom that we see a picture of such advanced merit that we have not before made acquaintance with the painter's works more than once. The subject is a touching one, and the sweet serene evening light, together with the Sabbath-like peace and repose which seem to pervade the solitary churchyard, accord well with its sorrowful, regretful sentiment. It is a subject, too, full of various suggestiveness. The reader is at liberty to draw his own inference as to the occupant of that humble grave—so lowly beside its fellows, all of which have some stone or emblem or protection. It is "too late" to bid adieu to the denizen of that last home—and it is some time too late, for the young grass already sprouts over the mound of earth. What relationship subsisted between the lost one and this fair young girl, kneeling so sadly, gently, and piously? Was it a mother that died while the daughter was separated from her by enforced absence; while, perhaps, the daughter had departed from the early home for the first time to form new ties far away? Not to have been back in time to receive a mother's last blessing must have been a heavy disappointment and pain. Or, does the artist intend a more sentimental meaning—that is to say, is this the grave of a rejected lover of humble station, and perhaps frail health, who has died broken-hearted? And is the young beauty thus confessing, all too late, the susceptibility she was too proud to reveal before? It may be so; there are such incidents in real life, no doubt. The reader, however, will adopt his own version of the artist's intention, and choose his own commentary.

A distinguished service reward has been awarded to Colonel G. Shaw, R.A.

Mr. Henry Manisty, Q.C., has been appointed to the Judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Quain.



ROSEBERRY, THE WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH STAKES.



"TOO LATE." BY T. W. WILSON.

## SPIRIT-WRITING AT BOW-STREET.

The police magistrate, Mr. Flowers, sitting at the Bow-street Court, has not yet concluded the preliminary investigation of the charge against "Dr." Henry Slade. That noted "medium" from America, being a professor of the art and mystery of holding supernatural converse with the souls of the dead, has been accustomed to charge a fee of one sovereign for setting his deceased wife's bodiless spirit to write upon a slate. It is alleged by the prosecution that this is obtaining money on false pretences. The principal witnesses against Slade have been Professor Edwin Ray Lankester and Dr.

Horatio Donkin, who watched his action while something was covertly written on a slate; and Mr. Maskelyne, the popular performer of conjuring tricks at the Egyptian Hall. The main question was, of course, whether the writing, which Slade exhibited to visitors as that of his deceased wife's spirit, was not in reality done by himself. The two scientific gentlemen had called at No. 8, Upper Bedford-place, where Slade resided and exhibited. They found him there, with his assistant, Geoffrey Simmons, and, having paid their money, were treated to the spiritualistic performance. It appeared from their evidence that the slate was sometimes held by Slade with one hand under a table. This identical table

was produced in court, amid much amusement. It seemed to be an ordinary kitchen table, with four legs and two flaps; its size when extended was about 4 ft. square. It had the ordinary framework around the central portion of the table and the legs, to the depth of six or eight inches. When the flaps were extended, it would appear to an ordinary sitter to be devoid of any framework. The table was turned over and examined underneath. It appeared that a single bracket, working on a pivot, opened out from the inner framework of the table for the support of both flaps.

Mr. Maskelyne, when called as a witness, proceeded to direct special attention to the long movable bracket beneath



PROSECUTION OF THE SPIRIT MEDIUM AT BOW-STREET: THE SLATE WRITING EXPLAINED.

the table, by which he said, almost any slate could be supported. He suggested that the end of the bracket had been recessed to support the slate, but that this portion had been cut off before the table was brought into court. He never saw an ordinary table made in that way. He was next invited by Mr. Lewis, the solicitor for the prosecution, to show the magistrate how the slate-writing might be done.

Mr. Maskelyne, who was in the witness-box with a slate before him, said: "It is a very good trick, and the point is this. It seems impossible that a man with a heavy slate can hold it and produce writing with the same fingers beneath the slate. It is, however, very easy, especially if there is a slight projection or peg beneath the table, or a crosspiece, as in the table in court, to push the slate against it and help to

support it... The slate can then be supported by the thumb, and the whole of the fingers left at liberty. The best way, however, of holding the pencil is—not under a finger-nail, for that is impracticable, but by an apparatus like this"—producing a little thimble with attached pencil, fastened by elastic beneath his sleeve, which disappeared of itself when let go. With this instantaneously fixed on the end of his finger, he held the slate before him with the left hand, and, resting the thumb of the right hand on one side and having the fingers loose on the other side, rapidly wrote a few words, which, when the slate was handed up to the bench, Mr. Flowers read, amid great laughter, thus, "The spirits are present."

Mr. Maskelyne went on to say:—"The peculiarity of writing in this way is that the lines are necessarily somewhat curved.

In producing such writing under a table the operator would by a slight kick or by shuddering take off attention for a second, and that would suffice for him to turn the slate over. Another short message would then be written on the under side, and on the slate being produced there would be the appearance of writing on the side which had apparently been next the table. Having two messages written on a slate is, of course, convenient; for the performer would read the upper one and, rubbing it out, would say, 'Now, we will try again.' Then he would place the other side of the slate against the table and say to his visitor, 'You hold the corner.' Of course, the point of the trick is that he turns the slate over, beneath the table, and then, after it has been held close against the table, the writing appears again on the upper surface of the

slate. It is not at all difficult for a clever conjuror to change the side of a slate in this way."

After this explanation Mr. Maskelyne proceeded to write upon the slate the words "The spirits are present," and then to rub them out with a damp sponge. He then carefully dried the slate, which appeared clear of any writing whatever; but in the course of a few minutes the message, which he had apparently obliterated, distinctly reappeared. In performing this trick Mr. Maskelyne explained that he had not written upon the slate with a common slate pencil, but with what some of the comic journals termed a "Slade pencil." He went on to mention the case of a "medium" who, a few years ago at a séance, while both his hands were held by others present, produced a long message by means of a small piece of pencil which had been concealed in the mouth; by bending his head down to the slate, and writing with the pencil, which was held between his teeth.

Our Illustration represents the scene in court while Mr. Maskelyne was performing his demonstration. Several other points were raised and answered by the evidence, but a further adjournment was granted to the 20th inst. The case has excited a good deal of public attention.

### THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The various sections of the Social Science Congress began business on Thursday week, in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Mr. Herschell, Q.C., M.P., president of the Department of Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, gave an address on law reform, in the course of which he urged, as a first necessary step, a codification of the law, and advised the appointment of public prosecutors and a radical change in our coroners' inquest system, including the abolition of coroners' juries. The extradition question was afterwards discussed by Mr. Westlake and Mr. S. S. Dickenson. In the Suppression of Crime Section, Sir Walter Crofton spoke on Mr. Cross's Prisons Bill. In the Education Department the leading topic was the best means of securing the training of school-teachers. The spread of infectious fevers and the best means of arresting them was mooted by Dr. Vaughan, in the Public Health Section. In the Economy and Trade Section a paper was read by Mr. Giffen, head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, on the cause and effect of the depreciation of silver; and in the Art Section, the best means of securing the improvement of street architecture, especially in connection with public buildings, was discussed by Mr. J. Stevenson and Mr. W. White. This was the first time a department of the Congress has been devoted to art. In the evening the Mayor held a reception in the Townhall, and there was a concert in St. George's Hall.

The principal feature of Friday's meeting was the delivery of an address by the Rev. D. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, president of the Education Department. He strongly denounced the existing system of middle-class education in this country, and said that it urgently required reform. In regard to elementary education, he criticised the provisions of Lord Sandon's bill of last Session, and advocated direct compulsion. He recommended better training for schoolmasters, and a reorganisation of the entire school system under an independent department, with a Cabinet Minister to preside over and direct it. Upon the question of University education, he lamented the comparative desertion of Universities, and regarded it as an indication that the moneyed and propertied classes had ceased to value liberal education. Man and woman were now simply regarded as machines for earning an income, and the charm and beauty of life, as it could be lived and adorned, were wholly unknown. In the Municipal Law Section, Mr. Daniel, Q.C., read a paper on the Bankruptcy Laws. He suggested amendments in regard to fraudulent bankruptcy, and to stop gambling by time bargains, and trading by means of accommodation bills. In the Repression of Crime Section, the special question for consideration was, What Legislation is necessary for the Repression of Crimes of Violence? Mr. Serjeant Pulling read a paper upon the subject, in which he advocated the appointment of a public prosecutor, the amendment of the procedure with respect to the wife's deposition, and the formal publication of the charge and sentence by way of brand. In cases of aggravated crimes and violence after previous conviction, he would make flogging a part of the sentence. In the Health Department, Dr. Angus Smith read a paper on the legislation necessary to prevent the evils arising from noxious vapours and smoke; and Miss Lankester, Mrs. W. Daines, and Miss Morritt contributed voluntary papers. In the Department for Economy and Trade, the desirability of abolishing all existing protective duties underwent discussion; and in Art, Mr. Richmond and Mr. Cave Thomas discoursed on mural decorations, especially frescoes. In the evening Mr. G. W. Hastings, President of the Council, addressed a large audience in the concert-room.

Notwithstanding that a portion of the day was devoted to excursions, many papers were read on Saturday. Beginning with an address from Mr. Poynter, R.A., President of the Art Department, on the condition of art in this country, with special reference to the means of diffusing a real artistic taste among the people in place of the smattering of spurious art, which at present did more harm than good; papers were read on the following, among other topics:—Female education in India, by

Miss Carpenter; the capture of neutral property at sea by belligerents, by Mr. A. Wadilov; the evils of private bill legislation, by Dr. A. Fergus, who advocated circuit courts, to deal with private matters on the spot; the improvement and extension of police supervision, by Mr. Dickenson, the chairman of the Gloucester Bench; the inefficiency of our penal system, the training of teachers, infanticide, savings banks, and the effect of modern legislation on charity. Commander Cameron also addressed a meeting on Central Africa. The Liverpool Art Club in the evening entertained to dinner the Marquis of Huntly, Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. Herschell, Q.C., M.P., the Rev. Mark Pattison, Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., and several other distinguished members of the congress, including some eminent artists. Mr. Holbrook Gaskell took the chair.

At Monday's sitting, Mr. Hawksley, president of the Health Department, gave an address upon sanitary questions affecting the working classes. Our population, he said, had trebled during the century. We were dependent upon foreigners for nearly one half of our food supply, and our trade was rapidly declining. He therefore looked with alarm upon the signs of the times and the general restlessness of European nations which at any moment might result in a war of creeds and aggrandisement. Mr. Hawksley attributed the excessive mortality of the large towns to overcrowding and habitual inebriety. All the sections met in the course of the day, and, in the several departments, these subjects were considered:—The effect of the Judicature Acts and the amendments needed in them; the improvements required in the treatment of juvenile offenders; day industrial schools; the proposed accumulative system of sentences; the incorporation of technical instruction with a general education; and the pollution of rivers and the water supply. Questions affecting seamen occupied considerable attention, and the council was requested to memorialise the Government in favour of a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of seamen in its national as well as professional aspects. In the Art Section there was a discussion upon the influence of academies on the art of a nation, during which Mr. Ward, R.A., denied that there was any supercilious intention on the part of the Academy to disregard outside public opinion. In the afternoon a meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Education Union—the Rev. Mark Pattison presiding. Mrs. W. Grey gave the details of a proposed society for the training and registration of teachers of both sexes above the elementary grade, and a resolution was passed approving of the society and agreeing to support it. In the evening a crowded meeting of working men was held in St. George's Hall—the Mayor presiding. The Marquis of Huntly addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he referred to the scarcity of agricultural labour in the country as a most deplorable fact. The Bishop of Manchester spoke, and urged upon the meeting the necessity of temperance, thrift, and a due regard to the importance of education. Mr. Herschell, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., and other gentlemen also addressed the gathering. At the same time a meeting of the wives of working men was held in the small concert-room. Mr. Clarke Aspinall presided, and addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Manchester and others.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., as president of the Economy and Trade Department, gave an address, on Tuesday, to the general body of the members, in the course of which he strongly advocated the extension of free-trade principles, especially in regard to the distribution of land. In the Art Section, Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., presiding, papers were read upon the Influence on Society of Decorative Art in Household Details, by Mr. C. Eastlake and by Mr. G. A. Audsley; upon the Decorative Treatment of Modern Subjects as applied to Domestic and Street Architecture, by Mr. E. Buckman; and upon How to Improve the Interior of Modern Houses with special reference to their Furniture and Decorations, by Miss Rhoda Garrett. Among the subjects of the papers in other departments were: Legislative control of habitual drunkards; the requiring of criminals to compensate those injured by them; the education of native races in British colonies; savings-banks in elementary schools as a practical means of teaching thrift; and vaccination. Mr. G. Smith spoke of the vice on our canal-boats, and recommended certain remedies; and Captain B. Pim drew a dark picture of the decadence of the Royal and mercantile navies.

The proceedings of the Congress were brought to a close, on Wednesday, by a general meeting of the members in St. George's Hall. The report of the council, which gave a short résumé of the discussions in the various sections, was read by the secretary. The business was wound up by the customary vote of thanks to the officers of the association, the Corporation of Liverpool, the library committee, the Art-Club, and other bodies, for their aid in conducting the meeting.

The next meeting of the Congress will be held at Aberdeen.

### THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

A contemporary publishes a list of the ironclad vessels of the Russian navy, showing a total of twenty-nine ironclads of all classes. The broadside ships with wooden hulls are the Petropavlovsk, which has twenty, and the Sevestopol, which carries sixteen guns of small bore. The broadside ships with iron hulls are the Pervenitz, twenty-six guns, the Ne-trou-menai, sixteen guns, and the Kremel, twenty-six guns,

all of small bore. There are three vessels of the monitor type, having each two turrets, with two guns in each turret—viz., the Charodayka, the Roosalka, and the Smertch. The monitors are ten in number, each having a turret containing two guns of 12 in. bore in the centre of the vessel. They are the Edinorog, Strelitz, Uragan, Koldoon, Peroon, Veshon, Brone-noset, Lava, Teefon, and an unarmed vessel. Each of them is armoured with five plates of 1 in. thickness. Of more heavily-armoured ships there are eleven—viz., the Admiral Lazeroff and Admiral Grieg, each having two turrets, armed with two 12-in. guns in each turret, and plated with 7 in. of armour; the Admiral Chiehagoff and Admiral Spiridoff, having each three turrets, armed with two 12-in. guns in each turret, and plated with 7 in. of armour; the Novgorod and Admiral Popoff, Black Sea, circular vessels, each carrying two 11-in. guns, and 9 in. of armour-plating; the Knaz Postrarsky and Knaz Minin, broadside ships, with iron hull, the former with 4½ in. of armour and eight 9-in. guns, and the latter with 7 in. of armour and six 10-in. guns; the General Admiral and the Duke of Edinburgh, broadside ships, with iron hulls and wood shells, each plated with 7 in. of armour, and carrying four 8-in. guns; and lastly, the Peter the Great, with two turrets, each containing 12-in. guns, and plated with 12 in. of armour.

Sir John Hawkshaw and Mr. Abernethy, who have been consulted as to the improvement of Aberdeen Harbour, recommend an additional extension of the North Pier for 500 feet, and that the South Breakwater should be extended 150 feet.

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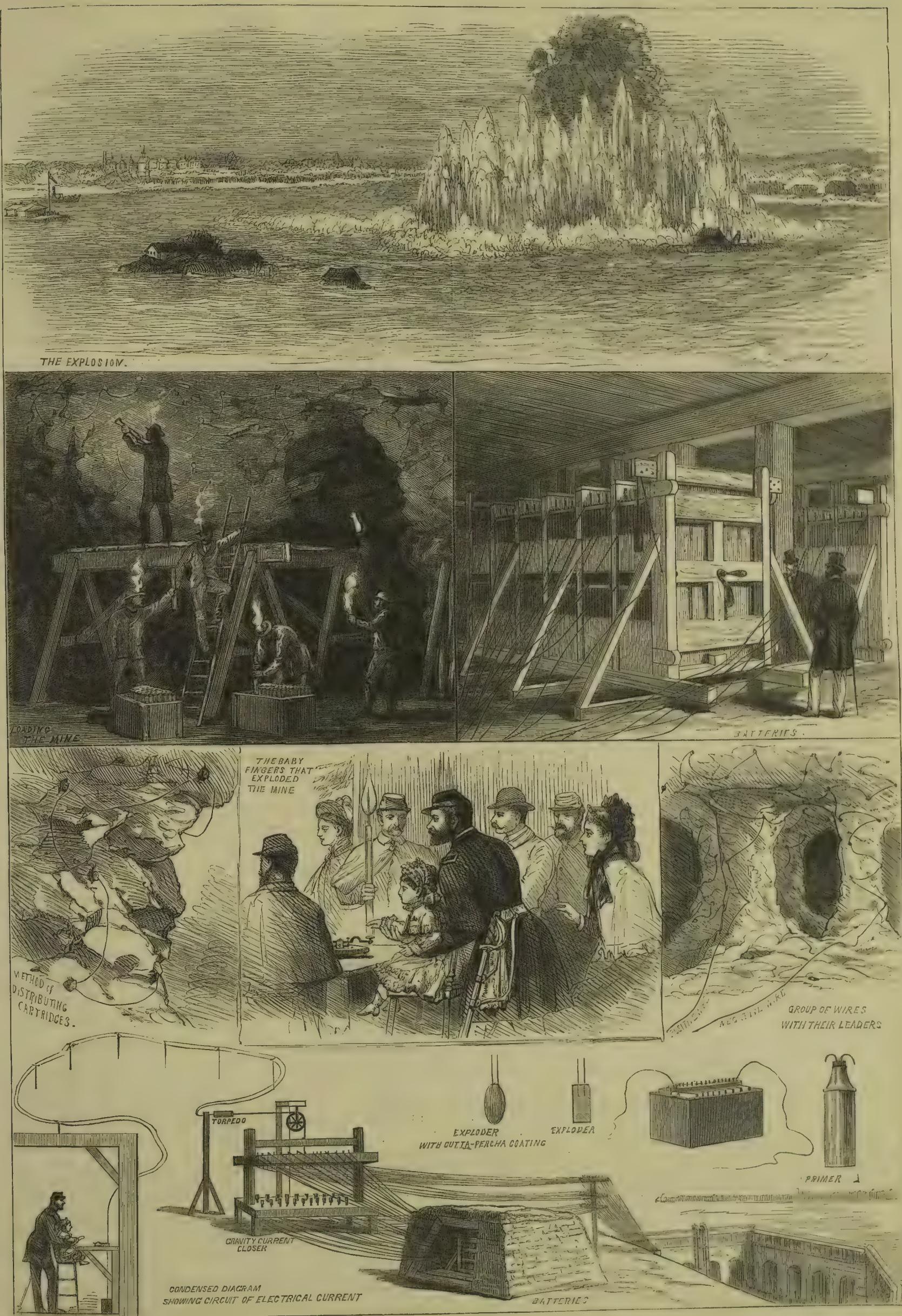
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BLOWING UP OF THE HELL-GATE ROCKS IN EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

## THE HELL-GATE ROCKS EXPLOSION.

A panoramic view of the city of New York was given as an Extra Supplement with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Aug. 19, and our readers may now refer to it, if they please, to perceive the exact site of the great engineering operation performed on the 24th ult. They will observe, or will probably recollect, that the view was one taken from the New Jersey shore of the Hudson River, looking eastward directly over Manhattan Island, upon which the city of New York is built, and farther on looking across the "East River," which is properly no river, but a strait or arm of the sea, dividing Long Island and the town of Brooklyn from New York. The ordinary entrance from the open sea to New York harbour is round the south end of Long Island, opposite to the promontory of Sandy Hook. The inner passage, down Long Island Sound, between Long Island and the mainland, would be more convenient for ships coming from the northern ports, but that its narrowest part, in East River, has been obstructed by a formidable reef of rocks, at the passage called Hell-Gate, opposite Ward's Island. This is six or seven miles up the East River from the Battery or southernmost point of New York, and nearly the same distance from Brooklyn. It is nearly opposite the Croton Reservoir, beyond the Central Park. Ward's Island is but a small islet in the middle of the "East River" or strait. It contains the City Lunatic Asylum and Inebriate Asylum; and it lies very near Blackwell's Island, upon which stand the City Penitentiary, Workhouse, and House of Correction. The sites of these institutions were plainly shown in our large View of New York, and we have lately given some Illustrations of their internal management and discipline, from sketches by M. Regamey. The rocks which were to be removed, for the clearing of the Hell-Gate passage, lay between Ward's Island and Hallett's Point, on the eastern or Long Island shore.

During many years past work has been going on for blasting the sunken rocks in the channel, but the great difficulty was the tide, which rushes through at the speed of sometimes six miles, sometimes ten miles an hour. It was not until General Newton began work in 1868 and 1869 that any comprehensive plan for improving the tide-way was put into execution. On the east side of the strait, Hallett's Point, a mass of rock juts out into the water, and the sub-aqueous extension of this point is the reef which has just been blown up. General Newton's plan was to remove the reef and to cut away the point, so as to give an additional channel and tide-way. The most economical method was to undermine the reef, this being cheaper and surer than surface-blasting in so powerful a current. He cut away the sharp point of land, so as to make a perpendicular curved wall of rock as the future bank of the strait. Sinking the excavation to a depth of at least 30 ft. below the surface of the water, he ran out tunnels from it under the reef, like the spokes of a wheel. These he connected by transverse tunnels or galleries. He thus had a rocky roof under the strait, surmounting about 7600 ft. of tunnels and galleries, which were supported by 172 columns of rock. Into the roof and columns were drilled a vast number of holes to receive the dynamite charges, and the whole were exploded simultaneously by electricity. Nearly three acres were thus undermined, and the water, when the débris is taken out so as to give the uniform depth of 30 ft., will not only provide a safe and commodious channel for the deepest-laden vessels, but will also reduce the tidal current by providing at least double the former tide-way.

This is, in brief, the plan and object of the Hell-Gate explosion. In order to make the explosion safer, and ensure its not damaging property, the moment of high water was chosen, and the excavations were completely flooded. This, to secure safety from a premature blast, was done by means of a syphon, requiring about thirty hours. There were used in the charges 28,901 lb. of dynamite, 9061½ lb. of "rendrock," and 14,244 lb. of "vulcan" powder, an aggregate of 52,206½ lb. of preparations of nitro-glycerine. These were made up into cartridges, inclosed chiefly in tin cases, and were put into 4462 holes and cavities, the design being to break up the entire rock into small boulders which could be easily grappled and taken out of the water. One hundred thousand feet of telegraph-wire were used in connecting these charges with each other, so as to secure a perfect explosion, and 120,000 ft. more for leading to the batteries which exploded the mine. There were twelve batteries of forty cells each, four of forty-three cells, and seven of forty-four cells, making 960 cells in all; and they were placed in a bombproof structure, about 650 ft. east of the mine.

General Newton had two conflicting duties to perform in the few days before the explosion: he had to keep off that portion of the population whose curiosity was greater than their fear; and to soothe the other portion whose fear exceeded their curiosity. To take care of the former there was provided an extensive patrol by boats on the water and police on land, so that no one was permitted upon Hallett's Point, or within a radius of about 600 ft. of the mine. For the latter he got out a sort of proclamation, assuring them there was no danger; describing what actually would occur, which was fulfilled to the letter; and advising people in the immediate neighbourhood to stand outside their houses and leave the doors and windows open. The railways and steam-boats bound to and from New York on Sunday morning were filled with crowds both ways; some anxious to get out of harm's way, others anxious to get as near the mine as possible; but the curious far outnumbered the timorous. The number of people who gathered to see this sight on a Sunday afternoon was immense.

To avoid any risk of accident by delay, it was arranged to have the explosion at the first high tide after the priming and flooding of the mine were completed, and this was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 24th ult. The mine was touched off by Miss Mary Newton, the General's infant daughter, aged two years and four months, who was held up by her father in front of the instrument, and pressed the key that communicated the electric current. Eye-witnesses of what followed say that the timbers of the coffer-dam, where the reef joined the land, at first disappeared under the water; and then, from the outer edges of the area of the reef, a series of columns of water rose to the height of 12 ft. or 15 ft. These quickly moved towards the centre of the reef, gradually ascending higher, until they became a solid mass of discoloured water and rocks, thrown up perhaps 75 ft., and immediately falling with a dull "thud." The tremulous motion of the ground occurred at the time of this fall, and at once a tidal wave sped across the river and ran several feet up the opposite bank, and instantly receded. The whole scene did not take more than three or four seconds, and, in fact, was over before the crowd realised that it had begun. Then they set up a mighty shout, while all the steamers blew their whistles, and at once every small boat in the neighbourhood started for the reef, so as to be the first to pass over the spot where the explosion had just occurred. The crowds soon dispersed, but it was some time before the river traffic resumed its usual course.

The explosion was preceded by a couple of signal guns to warn the guards and prepare the public for the event, and the report of these was heard more loudly and much further than

the explosion itself. The latter was not heard or felt at points five miles away, although the signal guns were distinctly heard at those points. On Blackwell's Island, directly on the structure of rock, and within a few hundred feet of the mine, only a slight vibration was felt. The explosion displaced and broke up about 43,000 cubic yards of gneiss rock, weighing 90,000 tons. There were 47,461 cubic yards of water in the mine, which, added to the water over the reef, made about 143,000 cubic yards of water displaced by the explosion. The problem was to provide enough explosives to displace this water and rock, without causing any atmospheric concussion, and it seems to have been successfully solved. The soundings that were taken next day proved to General Newton's satisfaction that the explosion had been thorough, completely breaking up the reef; and the work will now follow of grappling for the broken rocks, so as to deepen the channel.

The examinations made during the last few days demonstrate the complete success of the great explosion in breaking up the reef. There is from 18 ft. to 20 ft. depth of water now in the channel which has been staked out, and operations will soon begin at pulling out the fragments of rock, so as to deepen the channel to 26 ft., and make it uniformly of that depth clear up to the perpendicular bank of rock at Hallett's Point. The process of removing Flood Rock, a reef of seven acres in extent in the midst of the strait, and of deepening the water on Diamond Reef, further down East River, to 24 ft. will also soon begin.

The Hell-Gate operations have caused quite a discussion in New York as to their probable effect upon the route to and from the ocean. Land speculators in upper New York and around the newly-opened strait have advanced their prices, and are diligently propounding the theory that the route for large vessels will be changed from Sandy Hook to the Sound. This, however, is not generally believed by practical men. Their view is that the most that will be accomplished by the Hell-Gate opening when completed—for the work is not more than one third done—will be to present the choice of two routes to the ocean. Although the route by the Sound is twelve miles shorter, this route abounds in shoals and fogs, and the East River is tortuous and filled with small craft, so that large steamers and sailing-vessels will scarcely prefer it to the old way. All the trade arrangements of New York, too, are made for the Sandy Hook route, and these cannot be easily interfered with. The *New York Journal of Commerce* thinks there will be "a large increase in the number of vessels availing themselves of the Sound route," but does not believe that "the ocean steam-ship companies will be impelled to adopt it, or that the commerce of the city is to be revolutionised by it."

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., have recently issued the second division of Alois Hennes's "New Method for the Piano," translated from the twenty-fifth German edition by Professor H. Mannheimer. This portion of the work contains a series of practical lessons, with accompanying explanatory remarks, well calculated to facilitate the progress of the student. The same publishers have also issued Mr. Charles Salaman's clever and effective setting of the twenty-second ode of Anacreon, which is given with the addition of an English version by Mr. Malcolm Salaman.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons continue to add to their now extensive collection of classical pianoforte music, in well printed editions, in convenient quarto size, and at prices which are remarkably low, even in these times of cheap publications. Among their recent issues is Robert Schumann's series of eight "Novellettes" (op. 21), in which the genius and individuality of the composer are strikingly manifested.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

As the volunteer year draws to a close the competitions become less in number. Among the chief events of last week are the following:

The annual contest among the winners of the silver company badges for the gold badge of the 2nd London was held at Rainham. Appended are the scores:—Captain Hardy, 34; Sergeant Harris, 33; Corporal White, 30; Sergeant Brown, 26; Sergeant Green, 19; and Sergeant Millard, 14 points.

At the same place the Rifle Association of the London Brigade brought their competition for the gold badge to a close, Private Green winning.

The South Middlesex concluded their annual prize-meeting for the year with a series of prizes at third-class ranges. The winner of the first prize was Lieutenant Bird.

At Wormwood-scrubs the D company of the 36th Middlesex competed for their prizes, with the following result:—Challenge Cup, Badge, and £3, Corporal Mandy; £2 15s., Sergeant Hancock; £2 10s., Private Spurgin; £2 5s., Private Palmer; £2, Sergeant Davis; £1 15s., Colour-Sergeant Crook; £1 10s., Sergeant Bader; £1 5s., Private Holmes; £1 each, Privates Foale and Rogers.

The 1st Herts competed, at Panshanger, for their monthly challenge cup, Lance-Corporal E. Baker being the winner.

At Winchester the 11th Hants fired for their annual prizes. The first prize of £4 was taken by Private Othen, Sergeant Powshaw securing the second prize.

The last of a series of three matches between the York and the Ripon Rifles was fired at the Tadcaster ranges. The other matches, which have been home-and-home, have resulted in a victory for each. The conditions were—eleven men a side, seven shots, at 200 and 500 yards, Wimbledon, 1876. At 200 yards York led by one point, an advantage which they improved by eleven more at 500 yards; their total scores being 554, against 542 by the Ripon men.

The *London Gazette* officially announces the appointment of Mr. Watson as her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

Mr. Cadman, deputy inspector of mines for Monmouthshire, has been appointed chief inspector for South Wales.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., at the annual dinner of the Blofield and Walsham Agricultural Association, yesterday week, spoke upon the present depression in agriculture, and expressed his belief that the result of farmers having to pay to their labourers increased wages had been less work, shorter hours, much worse quality of labour, and a persistent objection to piece-work.—Last Saturday the quarterly meeting of the Notts Chamber of Agriculture was held at East Retford, Mr. W. B. Denison, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Thomas Cave, M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and Mr. F. Whinney were, at a meeting of the Lisbon Steam-Tramways Company, yesterday week, nominated as a deputation to proceed forthwith to Lisbon to resume the negotiations already commenced by Mr. Cave, and make the best terms possible with the Government. The official liquidator was requested to retain the assets of the company at Portugal until some arrangements with the Portuguese Government are arrived at; and Mr. Albert Grant is to be asked to pay the expenses of the deputation.

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The coal-mines of Japan are beginning to attract attention, and there is now a considerable export of coal from Japan to China. Of these mines Mr. Plunkett, in his last consular report, gives a good deal of interesting information. The most important mine is situated in the small island of Takashima, near Nagasaki, and it is worked on the European system with the aid of modern machinery. But all the other mines are worked on the native plan, which consists in beginning at the outcrop and following it downwards until the workings can no longer be prosecuted on account of the water. The mode of getting rid of the water is weak and imperfect, and consists in the use of bamboo pumps, which are worked by hand. The coal is hauled to the surface in baskets by boys who, on account of the deficient head-room, are obliged to maintain a crouching position. In China there are also coal-mines, with vertical shafts of small diameter neatly lined with wooden tubing. But there also, as in Japan, the difficulty is to get rid of the water. Gold and silver, copper and lead, are also found in Japan, and iron ore is also smelted and the iron worked. But, upon the whole, the mineral and metallurgical resources of Japan cannot be said to be very attractive, though capable of yielding a moderate profit if efficiently worked.

Professor Williams contributes to the last number of the *Journal of Science* a paper on the philosophy of the radiometer. He considers that the sun and all other radiant bodies exert a mechanical repulsive force in addition to the calorific, luminous, actinic, and electrical forces with which they have hitherto been credited. This force Mr. Crookes has shown to be refrangible and dispersible. According to the doctrine of exchanges, all bodies are perpetually radiating heat force. In the case of a body freely suspended but unequally heated on the opposite sides, it will be repelled in a direction perpendicular to the surface of its hottest side. When the radiometer is exposed to light, the black side of the vanes becomes warmer than the bright side, and the blackened face recedes.

A memoir by the late Professor J. Wyman on the Shell Mounds of Florida shows that these mounds are composed of the shells of shellfish which had been used for food by the aboriginal inhabitants. Fireplaces, ashes, calcined shells, implements, the bones of animals and also of men have been found in these mounds; and their antiquity is shown by the growth of forest trees upon some of them, and by other circumstances which imply a great lapse of time since they were formed and abandoned.

Mr. Macnamara has produced a valuable work, entitled "A History of Asiatic Cholera," in which he shows that the disease is neither infectious nor contagious, but is only communicated through swallowing some part of the discharge which has come from a patient infected with the disease, water being usually the menstruum through which the propagation is effected. Cholera, in common with a great number of other diseases, is now known to be produced by a fungus; and it is important in the last degree to attend to the very first symptoms of diarrhoea which present themselves, as at that stage the ailment can best be combated.

At the present season fungous growths may be observed on living plants, as, for example, a yellow fungus on the under side of the leaves of the butter-bur and a white fungus on the leaves of the shepherd's purse.

The recent numbers of the *Journal of the Society of Arts* contain reports of Mr. George Jarman's lectures on wool-dyeing, which exhibit both a practical and scientific acquaintance with the art, and which cannot fail to be of great service to persons engaged in that branch of industry. There is one point mentioned by Mr. Jarman which is of much public interest, and that is that the different refuse waters of a dye-works will, if mixed together, purify one another, the colouring matters, being precipitated, leaving a tolerably clear supernatant liquid. It is suggested that, by having a mixing pond for these liquids, the defilement of our rivers by dyestuffs might be prevented.

The phylloxera continues to commit great ravages in the French vineyards, and the most effectual alleviation of the pest seems to be afforded by flooding the vineyards, which is now being largely done with the aid of centrifugal pumps. A new alarm has arisen in regard to red wines, which some unprincipled vendors have begun to colour with rosariline and fuchsin.

The great impediment to the extension of our trade with China is caused by the barrier duties. But in demanding the abolition of these duties it is right to consider what the effect would be upon the native population. If, for example, our calicos could gain an easy entrance to all parts of the Empire there would no doubt be greatly increased sales of such articles. But what would become of the native weavers and spinners? And what could the Government do with a multitude of people thus suddenly thrown out of employment? The proper policy for the Chinese seems to be to establish manufactures of their own, to give employment to the people; and with cotton grown on the spot, and with cheap, docile, and intelligent labour, she would not only be able to supply her own wants, but might be able to manufacture certain articles for other parts of the world.

It appears from Mr. Julian Danvers's report on Indian railways, that 261 miles of new railway were opened in 1875, making the total length of completed line 6497 miles. Of these 5676 are on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 821 miles on the mètre gauge. We have always considered it to be a great mistake to have introduced a 5½ ft. gauge into India, and a further mistake to introduce a mètre gauge. Indian railways, it should be remembered, are only the beginning of railways in Asia, with which before very many years the European lines must connect themselves, and exceptional gauges will be found so inconvenient that there, as here, they will have to be abandoned.

The remarkable beads, called *aggy* beads, which are found deeply buried in the ground in Ashantee and other parts of Africa, are supposed to be of ancient Egyptian manufacture. There is found in them strata of differently coloured clays united in a very skilful manner. In some points they resemble the holy or Druidical beads found in Wales.

A method of working steep gradients on railways of a very elementary character is commended, with little knowledge or discrimination, in a late number of *Engineering*. When the engine is unable to draw the train up an acclivity it runs on itself, anchors itself to the rails, and proceeds to draw up the train by a rope. The train is then anchored, the engine run on again, when the operation is again repeated, and so on till the top of the hill is reached. We cannot think that this makeshift and inconvenient process is likely to come into general use. Where a steep acclivity has to be surmounted, it is better to use a rope at once with a winding-engine, as is done in Wales, or a descending train can be made to balance an ascending one, so that no more tractive force has to be exerted by the engine on an incline than on a level. Where there may be no corresponding weights to descend, it is easy to carry a few water-tanks, which may be filled at the top of the incline and emptied at the bottom.

## FINE ARTS.

In the Social Science Congress, at Liverpool, the intention of devoting a section to art has been carried out with fair promise of success. Considering the important part played by art in our social life, it is absurd that it should never before have been introduced for public consideration in these particular gatherings. At a future time we may expect to see a stronger body of artists, connoisseurs, and critics taking part in the readings and the discussions which arise therefrom; yet, for a commencement, there was a creditable array of well-known names, especially when we note how many of the leading visitors were from London. At the opening meeting of the section, in the absence of Mr. Poynter, R.A., the president of the department, Mr. E. M. Ward was called to the chair. On the nominated subject, "The Best Methods of Securing the Improvement of Street Architecture, especially as regards Public Buildings," a paper was read by Mr. White, and also by Mr. J. J. Stevenson. In the discussion which followed on this important subject some valuable opinions, and likewise some crotchets, were brought into comparison, showing how useful may be this public winnowing process. Mr. Lampert condemned all ornamentation, holding that architecture was not a matter for art-treatment except for purposes of utility. Sir Walter Stirling thought that the genius of the architect could only be applied to the exterior of the building. Miss Becker suggested the advantages that might be derived to architecture by the strict enforcement of the Act for the Prevention of Smoke. Captain Douglas Galton is reported to have said, though we cannot be answerable for the accuracy of the report, that an important influence might be exerted by not giving the building of all public edifices to the best architects, whether of London or in the country! Mr. Godwin made some observations marked by his ripe experience, and also read a paper on "The History of the Art-Union of London," of which he has so long been a honorary secretary. The chairman, in conclusion, spoke in high terms of the establishment of the art-section, and of the interest it had excited amongst lovers of art. At the second meeting, Mr. Poynter read an able and earnest paper on the question whether the universal extension of a love of art among all classes would not contribute to the general usefulness and progress of the nation. Mr. Poynter took a rather desponding view of the state of art in the country, with the partial exception of painting. Our faith in art is not deep enough to prevent our dealing in shams and false principles. In modern imitations of old Venetian glass, the wilful copying of the involuntary defects of the old glass-workers was adduced by way of example. Various means were suggested for diffusing taste among the people; and it was pointed out that the essence of art may exist in all, even the simplest, things. In Greece every workman was an artist; but now mechanical methods supersede art, and give it the death-blow. We are becoming more utilitarian than ever. Mr. Poynter inveighed strongly against engineering architecture, and particularly against those "eyesores" of the railways which ruin the Thames—a subject to which we ourselves have drawn attention on various occasions down to this present week. Other papers of interest were subsequently read, by Mr. W. B. Richmond, on "The Beauty and Necessity of Fresco Painting, and on the Most Suitable Mode of Decorating Buildings;" and by Mr. Charles Eastlake, the subject being, "What the Influence may be upon Society of Decorative Art and Art-Workmanship in all Household Details." A discussion likewise took place on the question, "What is the Influence of Academies on the Art of the Nation?"

Now that the pictures belonging to the National Gallery have been removed from the South Kensington Museum to Trafalgar-square the museum finds itself with a very incomplete representation of the British school of oil-painting. The Sheepshanks collection forms only the nucleus of such a gathering as would serve to be of educational or representative comprehensiveness; it is, indeed, very incomplete as an illustrative series of British pictures, several of our leading masters having no place in the collection. To remedy this deficiency as far as possible collections, such as the Althorpe gallery, will be invited for exhibition on loan. But Mr. Poynter, the new art-director, does not despair of having a more permanent representation of masters not included in the Sheepshanks gift—that is to say, he hopes to increase the series of British oil-paintings by purchase. At present, however, the very limited amount of the vote available for this purpose precludes any but very slow progress in the direction proposed. Nor, with the National Gallery so readily accessible, and now so rich and comprehensive as it is, do we see that any advantage is likely to accrue, beyond a trifling convenience to students, in having a double representation of the British school in national institutions at so small a distance from each other.

Railway architecture is seldom pleasant to look upon; but no exploits of the engineer in combination with the architect are more to be dreaded than the construction—if there is any view to be spoiled or neighbouring architecture to be injured—of such enormous railway-station roofs as those of Charing-cross, Cannon-street, and King's-cross. It is the waggon-shape, monotonous form even more than the bulk of these roofs which is so objectionable. One such swelling, portentous roof may half ruin the architectural effect of a whole city. We may almost say that this is the effect of the specimen at Charing-cross. Now that the construction of the Embankment has rendered the view of London east and west of that terminus the most comprehensive that can be had from the road level, the effect of that enormous excrescence on the eye is most distressing. It is impossible to escape from it. If you are looking eastward, it dwarfs the Adelphi-terrace and the otherwise imposing façade of Somerset House, while St. Paul's looks like a toy in the distance. If it is included in a view looking westward its effect is still more oppressive when the eye would dwell on the towers and pinnacles of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. But it is even more intolerable, on looking from Trafalgar-square, now that its monstrous mass is brought full into view by the opening up of Northumberland Avenue. With such an element in the prospect, no one would have dreamt of calling the locality the "finest site in Europe." No structure was ever erected in any city of the world so utterly disastrous. There are some good reasons, no doubt, for the employment of these wide arches. The width of span admits of several lines and platforms being inclosed under one roof. There are no columnar supports to obstruct passengers and porters, and alterations may be effected without interfering with the main structure. Yet the objects in view might, we believe, be attained in all essentials without such complete baldness of outline and without such soaring curves. At the new City terminus of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on the Holborn Viaduct, Mr. Mills has adopted with success a "ridge and furrow" roof, and the height does not range beyond 23 ft. to 24 ft. An immense collateral advantage has, in consequence, accrued to the adjacent hotel, for the light is obtained direct, and the entire back of the hotel is not thrown into gloom by receiving only borrowed light, as at the Cannon-street, Charing-cross, and Midland Hotels. The waggon-headed roofs are, however, still in vogue in the provinces. Two more gigantic arches to rival those of London are now to be constructed at

Glasgow and Manchester. Happily, the parts where they are to be erected are not so easily injured, yet they cannot fail to be objectionable in a general view of any city. Having admitted the convenience of these erections, it is still possible that professional rivalry may have had something to do with saddling us with the most formidable examples—so we may be thankful that the temptation has been resisted in the case of the new terminus at the Holborn Viaduct. When Sir Gilbert Scott had to design the Midland Railway station he might naturally desire to surpass what Mr. Barry had done at Charing-cross. The St. Pancras roof is, we need hardly say, the largest single roof in the world; next to it is the roof of the Imperial Riding School at Moscow—the span of the former being 240 ft., and of the latter 235 ft. The Glasgow roof will have a span 198 ft., and that of Manchester 210 ft. The Glasgow roof is to cover the large new station at St. Enoch-square for the Glasgow Union Railway, and which is to be used by the Glasgow and South-Western and Midland Railways. The roof at Manchester is for the new joint station of the Midland, the Great Northern, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways. It is expected that the Glasgow roof will be completed next summer, and that of Manchester the year after. Let us hope they will not prove such eyesores as some of their predecessors. To regulate structures of exceptional character we want, in the metropolis at least, something more than the ordinary municipal authorities, and as taste extends we hope that ultimately we shall have a Minister of the Fine Arts and of Public Works having relation—Independent, of course—with the principal architectural and fine-art bodies.

The larger or orthodox Baptistry at Ravenna is the earliest as it is the most interesting of the group of buildings in that city, which are of unrivalled importance as illustrative of early Christian art, particularly of mosaic art, when it retained a purity of Greek character not to be found elsewhere. It was erected, it is said, about the year A.D. 380, by Bishop St. Ursus, and ornamented with mosaics by Bishop Neon, A.D. 430, and both in external appearance and internal decorations it has been left untouched since the day it was completed. One great alteration has, however, been wrought by time—namely, its partial submergence; but this alteration the Italian government has undertaken to rectify. Partly owing to that geological phenomenon which causes a continual lowering of the ground between Venico and Ancona and partly to the accumulation gathered above, the Baptistry has sunk three mètres into what is now marshy ground. To remedy this and save the building and its mosaics from the dangers that menace it, Signor Lanciani has prepared plans for raising it bodily. The intention is to saw through the Baptistry at the level of the ground, to raise the superstructure to the original height relatively to the ground, and build a new lower portion to replace the buried portion, which, fortunately, has no decorations that could be injured. This is the first attempt to raise an ancient building in the manner indicated, and the interesting operation will commence so soon as some necessary implements arrive from England. The grand tomb of Theodosius, outside Ravenna, is likewise below the present surrounding level, and its lower chamber has for years been flooded to the depth of 1½ mètre. It is intended to drain this lower chamber, to level the area round the tomb, to build impermeable walls a short distance from it to a little above the height the water rose, to prevent it percolating in from the higher grounds, and to lay a solid flooring of waterproof cement, within and without, to impede any rise from below. The Mausoleum of Galla Placida at Ravenna, built by that pious lady as her own resting-place in 440 A.D., is another of the loveliest examples of earliest Christian mosaic art. This monument is entirely concealed by modern constructions, and it also has sunk considerably. It is hoped by Signor Lanciana, and all will concur in the hope, that, if he succeeds in raising the Baptistry, funds will be forthcoming for raising this also.

Mr. John Morley lately delivered an address at Birmingham which has attracted much notice, particularly a part of the address in which Mr. Morley expressed regret at what he called "not only the concentration of population, but of the treasures of instruction in our vast city on the banks of the Thames." This gravitation towards the great centre is no doubt attended with many evils and inconveniences, but it is obviously the result of natural laws. An illustration taken by Mr. Morley was the fact that the Castellani Collection of jewellery is kept permanently in London, the consequence being that if a Birmingham jeweller wishes to excel (meaning, of course, in the classic style) he must go to London to find his model, and, once there, is apt to remain, whereby Birmingham loses at once a citizen and a clever workman. "Why, in the name of common sense," asked Mr. Morley, "should not a portion of the Castellani Collection pass six months of the year in Birmingham, the very place of all others where it is most needed to be of service and to make an effective mark on the national taste?" The question applies to many other collections which would be of great service if removed to provincial centres where they would have relation to local industries. Sir Henry Cole has come forward on behalf of the South Kensington Museum to show how extensively that institution from the first has adopted the plan of circulating to provincial museums, schools, and exhibitions models of art and art-industry. But the Castellani Collection is in the British Museum; and hitherto it has been the almost invariable rule of the Museum to retain everything that once enters its capacious maw. And there is something to be said in favour of this plan, generally, if we do not include the case of the Castellani jewellery. The British Museum could hardly compete with the South Kensington Museum as a popular educator. It would seem to be a necessary requirement of the nation to have at least one great repository to represent as comprehensively as possible, in one known place, to all comers, at all times, and *au grand complet*, all branches of human knowledge. Such a museum is essentially and before all things a place of reference and a storehouse sacred to the preservation of the treasures placed therein. No one should apply in vain or come away disappointed. What would a student say, for instance, who found many of the authorities he came to consult missing from the British Museum Library? The professed aim of the great institution in Bloomsbury is to present an historical illustration of the world, not directly to instruct art-handicraftsmen. The latter is the assumed province of the South Kensington Museum; and there the propriety of sending duplicate examples and portions of the already overgrown collections about the country has been long and largely acted upon, as Sir Henry Cole may fairly say with pride. South Kensington has also done and may do much good by circulating reproductions of works of art, and possibly the Castellani and other collections at the British Museum might be popularised by such means. But these are functions that could not well be performed by the institution in Bloomsbury. In London there is always a band of students at work adding to and perfecting our knowledge in all departments, who rely entirely for the completion of their work on their ability to consult the completest store of information, and who would be reduced to a nonplus if they could not refer to the latest known authority.

The Wrexham Art-Treasures Exhibition is attracting so many visitors that it is decided to keep the galleries open another month—that is, till Nov. 21.

The *Morning Post* hears that Mr. Val Prinsep is commissioned to proceed to India to paint a great historical picture of the proclamation of the Empire at Delhi. It is said the artist is to receive £5000 for his work and £1000 for expenses.

## NOVELS.

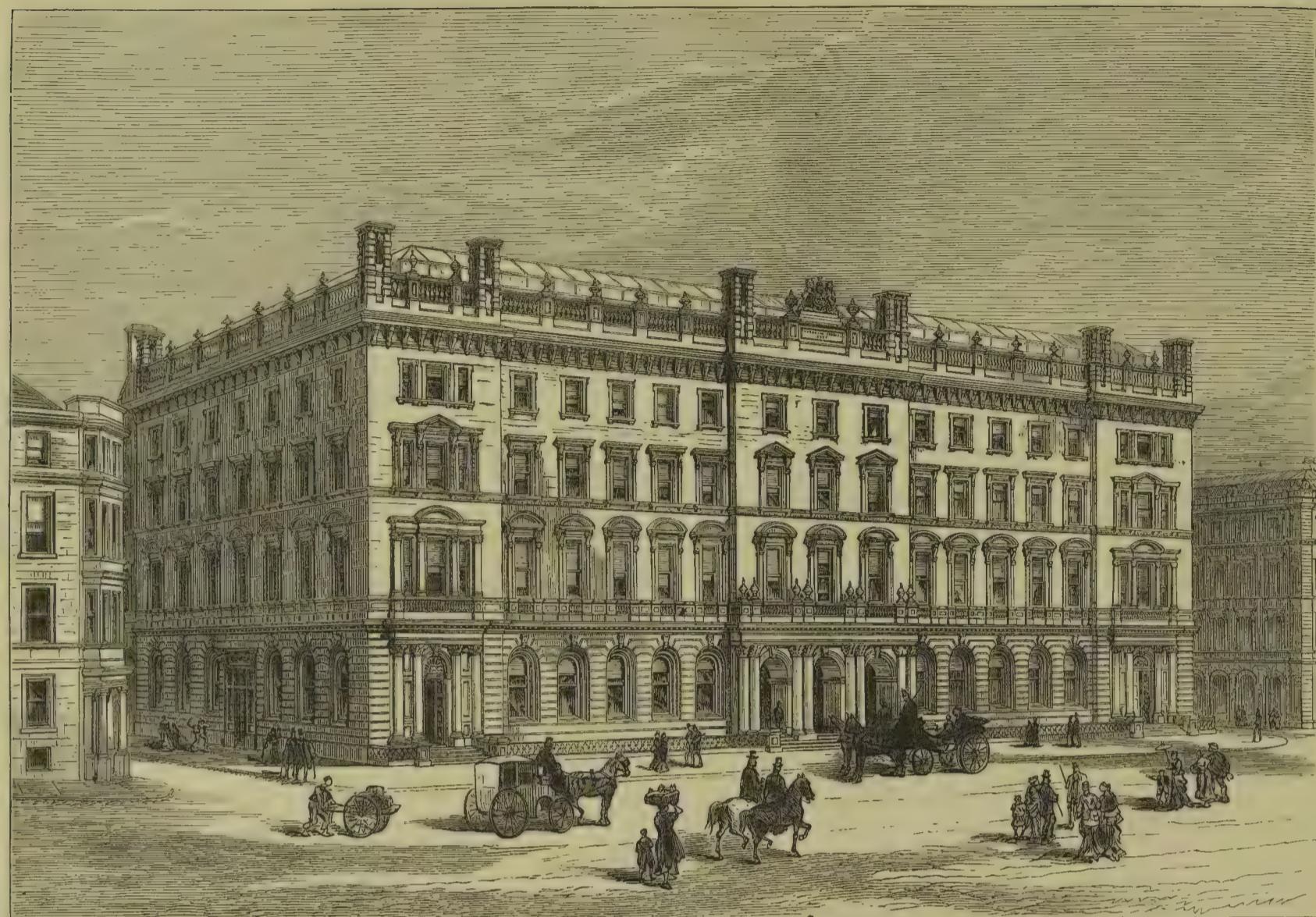
Charles Dickens made a smart tilt against bubble companies and their promoters in "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Martin Chuzzlewit;" and the company-monger of a familiar City type occupies a large space in the pictures of life drawn by many living novelists. Nor is this to be wondered at, when it is borne in mind how widespread is the social misery occasioned by the light-fingered body of whom a leader-writer in the *Times* recently said, with pungent truth, "Many a man who would have been a thief or a forger fifty years ago would now seem to have blossomed into the more respectable form of a promoter of bubble companies or a contractor for foreign loans." The career of one of this fraternity is cleverly indicated in the three readable volumes which treat of the *Fallen Fortunes* (Tinsley Brothers) of the Dalton family. Mr. James Payn, the author, makes the head of the family, Mr. Dalton, an easy dupe of Mr. Holt, who persuades him to embark his fortune in the Lara, a South American mine, which is made to fluctuate in value in true Stock Exchange fashion, until the crash comes in the shape of a report that it is utterly worthless. Iruin stares Mr. Dalton in the face as he, with his wife and daughters, Kitty and Jenny, and young son, are on a visit to the country house of the Campdens, old friends, who have also invited Mr. Holt, out of courtesy to Dalton. Suicide is the only way to relieve himself from his difficulties, he fancies. So he swallows what he believes to be a draught of poison, and sinks, "to rise no more," on Bleabarrow Mere. Hopeless as his case is made to appear by this expression on the part of the author, Mr. Dalton is speedily revived by Dr. Curzon, who, guessing his patient's intention, had given him a harmless sleeping potion. Remorse ensues, as a matter of course, on his being restored to consciousness. Valueless though his shares appear to be, Dalton will not dispose of them, even when Holt offers what appears to be a generous sum for them. The following laconic note, "Stick to the Lara. Verbum sapit," has reached Dalton at Riverside; and, in spite of his "Fallen Fortunes," which necessitate the taking of a humble home for his family, he makes a voyage to South America to judge for himself as to the real state of the Lara Mine. Meantime, Holt acts as avowed friend and protector of Mrs. Dalton and the girls, actuated by a deep love for Miss Kitty. Without dwelling in detail on the death of Mrs. Dalton, who cannot survive the news of the wreck of the ship in which her husband left England; or the poverty to which Kitty and Jenny sink; or on the ultimate return of Dalton, who had been saved from the wreck with his half-brother; or on the expiration of Holt, who surrenders all the money he had managed to conjure from Dalton's pockets into his own, leaves his clerk and Kitty's sweetheart, Geoffrey Derwent, fifty thousand pounds, as a wedding dowry, and then blows his brains out—it may be remarked that the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd" has constructed this story with his usual skill, and has in at least one portrait, that of Mrs. Campden, given us a really lifelike sketch. The one blemish of the novel is the description of the dinner-party whereat Mr. Dalton makes such grossly rude efforts at wit and repartee that he proves himself to be the vulgar "cad" he would show his host and fellow-guests to be, and succeeds in dissipating any sympathy the reader may have had with this "most popular" but shallow club man in his "Fallen Fortunes."

A fraudulent stock-jobber, of a totally different nature from Mr. Holt, is Mr. Saltasche, the financier who works the puppets in *Hogan, M.P.* (King and Co.), a new three-volume novel of Irish life. The ambitious young barrister whose name figures on the titlepage is chosen M.P. for the borough of Peatstown on the Home-Rule "platform" through the influence of the scheming Saltasche; but

The best-laid schemes o' mice and men  
Gang aft a-gley;

and Saltasche does not long allow Mr. Hogan, M.P., to enjoy his good fortune. One Adelaide Poignarde, wife of a disreputable officer, wins the wire-puller of companies from love of Mammon; or, rather, Saltasche becomes infatuated by her beauty, and elopes with her to the Continent, leaving his bubble companies to burst, and driving the ruined Hogan to jilt a charming Irish lass in order to replenish his impoverished purse by marriage with a passée belle of Dublin, whom he finds, too late, to be dowerless. Perhaps the most graphic chapter is the one which narrates, with vivacity, the visit of Saltasche and his paramour to the gaming-table at Monaco, his farewell, flight, capture, and suicide in the Channel. No ordinary ability, indeed, of sketching character is shown by the writer of "Hogan, M.P.;" though, as an Irish novel, it is not to be compared, for raciness or humour, to another Irish work of fiction, "The Popular Idol" of Mr. William Mackay.

*Madeleine; or, A Noble Life in a Humble Sphere* (Sampson Low and Co.), is one of those idyllic tales which, full of the tranquilising charms of country life, there is a special reason for appreciating in this busy age. It is inexpressibly soothing to have everyday cares and worries chased away for the moment under the spell of a quiet, sober narrative such as fills the two volumes relating the joys and trials of Madeleine Bréant and Flavie Lamoricière. These two French maidens, the one a Huguenot, the other a Roman Catholic, first meet at the Pensionnat du Verney, the Minervas of which are sketched with the power of characterisation displayed by the Vicomtesse Solange de Kerkadec throughout the romance. Naturally enough, it is not long before the beauty of Madeleine excites admiration and love. She loves and is beloved by Eugène Marc, but magnanimously resigns her lover to her bosom friend, Flavie, who is favoured, moreover, by M. Marc's mother. This lady, being a devout Catholic, finds an insurmountable objection to her son's espousal of the lovely Huguenot girl. The prejudices and petty persecutions the Huguenot family of the Bréants have to bear form, indeed, an important element in this "Noble Life in a Humble Sphere," the current of which runs, for the most part, peacefully through a pleasant country, which is thus brought before us:—"Meadows were adorned with lovely wild flowers; shady groves of lemon-trees gave shelter to the gay songsters of the air; and more, far more than these, peace and harmony reigned in the dwelling which from time immemorial had almost been the terror of the country-people living in the small hamlet of Navailles." How Madeleine and Flavie come to be disappointed in their loves eventually and find solace in closer friendship it will not be fair to relate. We need only add that "Madeleine," with its simple pastoral story in which are interwoven sketches of the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day and of the French Revolution, is a novel which it is a relief to read after the many stories of intrigue with which we are burdened.



THE PROPOSED NEW POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS, GLASGOW.  
(THE FOUNDATION-STONE LAID ON TUESDAY LAST BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.)

#### THE NEW POST OFFICE, GLASGOW.

The intended post-office building at Glasgow, of which the first stone was laid by the Prince of Wales on Tuesday last, is shown in our Illustration. This edifice, which has been designed by Mr. Matheson, of her Majesty's Board of Works, Edinburgh, will occupy the middle block of the south side of George-square, the most central site in the city. The style adopted by the architect is the Italian. The building will have a frontage to George-square of 190 ft., with a depth of 120 ft. in Privilege-street and Hanover-street, the whole area covered being 2500 square yards, or rather more than half an acre. The principal elevation facing George-square will have a height of 75 ft., consisting of four floors above the level of the street, and will be divided into central and flanking departments. Ample provision has been made for all the different departments and departmental officials, and a covered passage has been provided for the mail-vans when being loaded or unloaded.

The proceedings on Tuesday will perhaps afford a subject for Illustrations in our next Number. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with two of their children, and Prince John of Glücksburg, travelled on Monday from Dunrobin Castle to Renfrew, where they were entertained by Colonel Campbell, of Blytheswood. On Tuesday morning they came from Renfrew to Glasgow by special train, and were received by the Lord Provost and other city magistrates at the St. Enoch-square station. A review of 6000 volunteers was held on the Green;

after which their Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon at the house of the Lord Provost. They were next conducted to George-square, with a procession of Freemasons, trades' guilds, and other societies. An address was presented by the Corporation of Glasgow, and received by the Prince of Wales; after which his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the new Post Office, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart acting as Grand Master Mason. The Royal party then returned to Blytheswood, near Renfrew, dined with Colonel and Mrs. Campbell, and in the evening started by railway for their journey southward.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN CAITHNESS.

The first visit which Royalty has paid for hundreds of years to the extreme northern limits of the kingdom is worth more than a passing notice. Twice within one week the Prince and Princess of Wales have travelled across the treeless and windswept land of Caithness, and have looked upon the stormy waters of the Pentland Firth. On both occasions, their visit to Thurso, on Monday, the 2nd inst., of which we gave two Illustrations, and their journey to Wick and John o' Groats, on the Friday of that week, they learned from hearty popular demonstrations that there are no more loyal subjects of her Majesty than the inhabitants of Caithness. On the Friday the party which left Dunrobin consisted of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince John of Glücksburg, the Duke and Duchess

of Sutherland, Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, Miss Knollys, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. Oliver Montague, Colonel Teesdale, Mr. Loch, Captain Annesley, Captain Glyn, and Mr. Knollys. The special train, conveying them from Dunrobin, reached the station at Wick at noon, when they were received by the Earl of Caithness, Lord Lieutenant of the county, Lord Berriedale, Sheriff Thom, Mr. Henderson, convener, and the magistrates in their municipal costume.

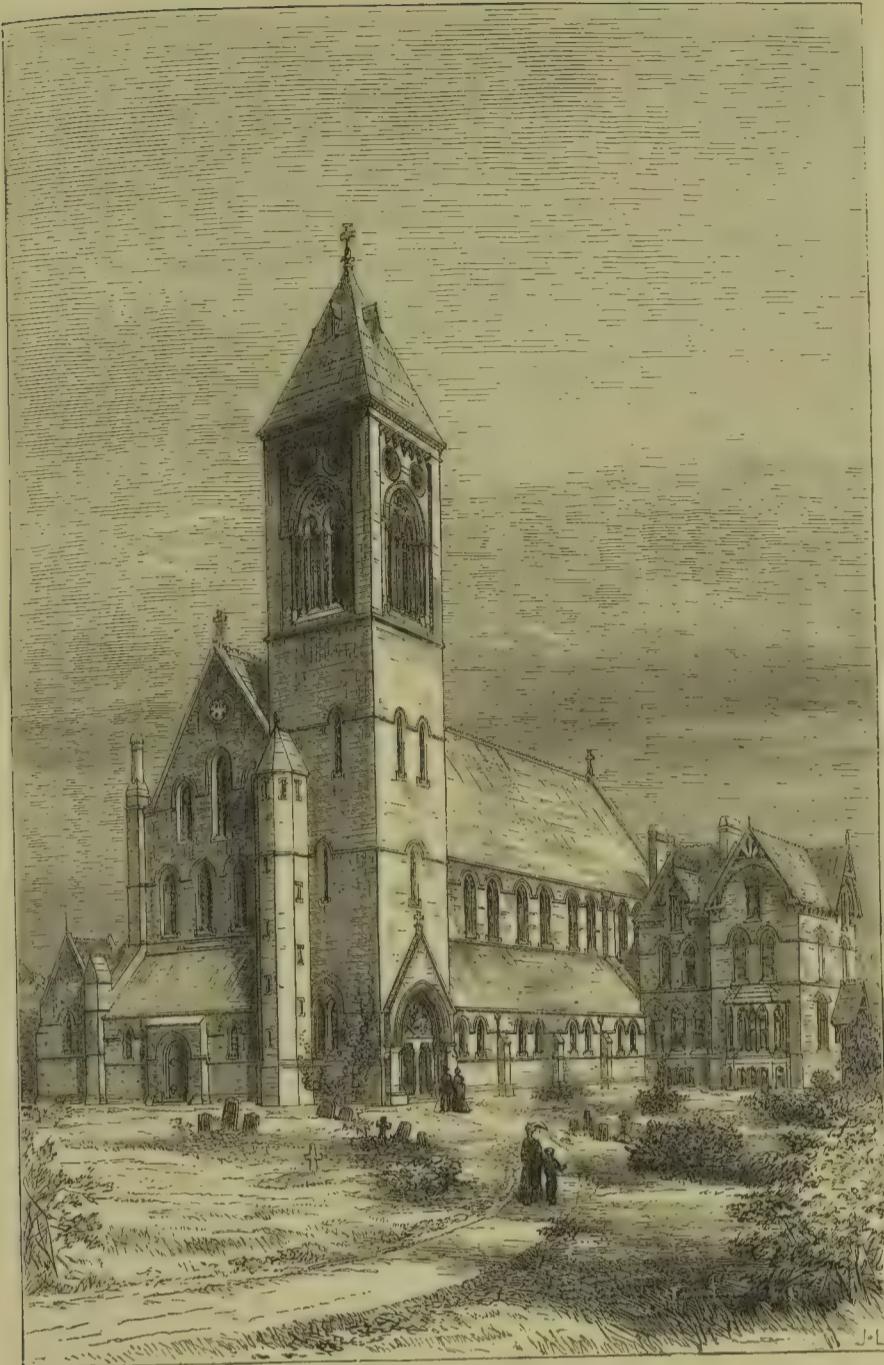
The streets of Wick had never before presented so gay an appearance. It was evident that no expense had been spared to give the illustrious party a right Royal welcome. Their time at Wick was extremely limited, the programme before them for the day being a very long one; and after visiting the Townhall, which was tastefully decorated, and where an address was presented to the Prince, they were within half an hour of their arrival again on the road to John o' Groats, where they arrived at a quarter before three. Here a party from Barrogill Castle, consisting of the Duke de Medina Pomar, Sir Tollemache Sinclair, General Brewster, the Rev. Dr. MacGregor, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, Mr. Hope Johnstone, Mr. Purvis, the Rev. Mr. McPherson, the minister of the parish, and a large number of the neighbouring tenantry, were in waiting to welcome them. The only vestige remaining of the "house" of the celebrated "John" is a grassy mound on what was long supposed to be the most northern point of Scotland, though the bold promontory of Dunnet Head, some seven miles further off, is, in



BARROGILL CASTLE, CAITHNESS, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



RUINS OF ANDERSON'S STEAM FEATHER FACTORY, BOSTON.



WILBERFORCE MEMORIAL CHURCH, ST. LUKE'S, CAMBERWELL.

reality, the most northerly point; the difference is so slight that John o' Groat's may be allowed to wear the honour it has borne so long. Quite close to this mound a very comfortable hotel has been built, which, not only for the interest of its associations and the grandeur of its position, but for the comfort of its interior, may be strongly recommended. Here the Prince and suite alighted, and from the windows of an upper octagonal room looked out upon the Northern Sea.

The day, though fair, was not auspicious. A grey, cold hoar frost, with which the iron-bound shores of Caithness are at this season not unfamiliar, hung over land and sea, not dense enough to hide the island of Stroma, four miles distant, but shutting out completely what is the glory of the scene and makes the view from this northern coast one of the finest in Britain, the Orkney Islands, and more especially the massive hills and high scarped cliffs of Hoy, with the head of the Old Man just showing over the extreme northern point. Dull and hazy though the day was, with nothing to see but a bleak shore, a bleak island, and a bleak sea, there must have been, and must always be, to everyone blessed with something better than the most commonplace and prosaic soul, a great interest in looking out from that rocky shore on the vast, vague, dreamy sea that rolls from your feet northwards to the Pole. With the considerate kindness which characterises him, the Prince not only wrote his own name in the visitors' book, but asked his suite to do the same. The beautiful inkstand used on the occasion was presented to Mrs. Mackenzie that morning by Lady Fanny Sinclair, who is beloved throughout the neighbourhood.

From John o' Groat's the party left in ten carriages for Barrogill Castle, the seat of the kind-hearted Earl and Countess of Caithness. The country through which they passed is of the same character as prevails all round the shores of Caithness—an undulating treeless region of poorish soil, but, through the industry of intelligent farmers, cultivated to the very highest perfection, and where the reaping-machine and other appliances of modern science are found on almost every farm. A stranger passing through the country for the first time is struck with the naked appearance of the land, owing to the want of trees, with the fences made of flagstones, and with the vastness of the bog which forms the heart of the county. On the way to Barrogill the picturesque old church of Canisbay is passed; and at Gill's Bay, had the day been clear, Kirkwall Cathedral might have been seen. The castle showed nobly, like a grim old tower, with the massive promontory of Dunnet Head looming out of the mist beyond it. The sun burst from a bank of clouds as, through the avenue of ash and sycamore, the carriage of the Prince swept up to the door, and the Royal party were received by the Countess of Caithness and Lady Fanny Sinclair. The castle has the distinction of being the most northerly residence of the kind in Scotland, and has a grey, quaint, picturesque look, thoroughly in keeping with the scenery amid which it is placed and the grey, cold sea over which it looks. The massive square tower, which is its most characteristic feature, has borne the blasts of 800 winters, and is as strong and serviceable as

the day it was built. Inside it is a most comfortable house. A stately double staircase of polished oak, hung with full-length family portraits, and draped, lower down, with red cloth, over which hang various arms of curious workmanship, remarkable alike for artistic beauty and great age, opens directly in front of the entrance-hall, and leads into the sitting-rooms, which are spacious, and decorated with some valuable old paintings.

The windows, which are little rooms in themselves, for the walls are of immense thickness, have evidently been pierced at a comparatively modern date, when the necessity for protection against invasion has ceased to be all important; and their upper panes are of coloured glass, on which are painted the arms of the Sinclair family and of its various branches. From these windows an extensive view of sea and moor can be commanded, for the castle stands very high.

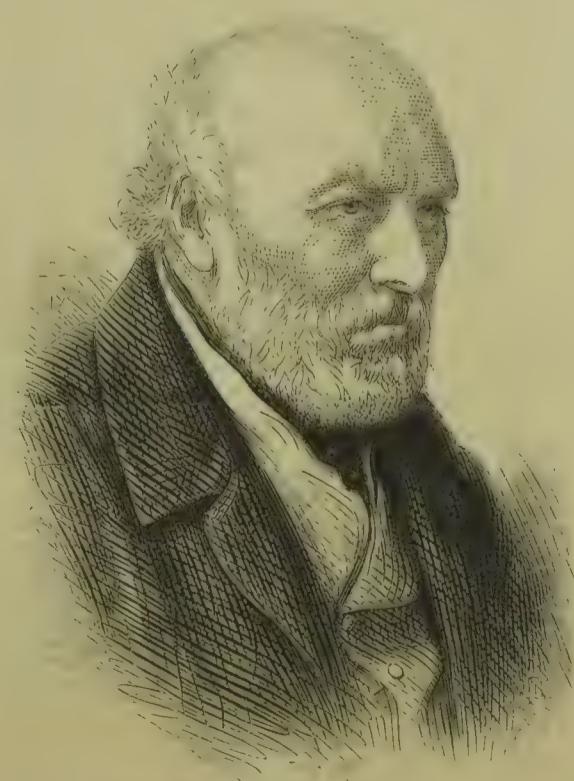
After luncheon—which was served in two large rooms of which about fifty partook—the company witnessed the planting of two trees by the Prince and Princess, which, it is hoped, will long flourish as memorials of a very pleasant visit. The party left Barrogill Castle about a quarter to five o'clock, and, after a drive of fifteen miles to Georgemas station, entered the special train, which was waiting for them, and, to end a happy, though fatiguing, day, reached Dunrobin Castle at half past nine.

#### WILBERFORCE MEMORIAL CHURCH, ST. LUKE'S, CAMBERWELL.

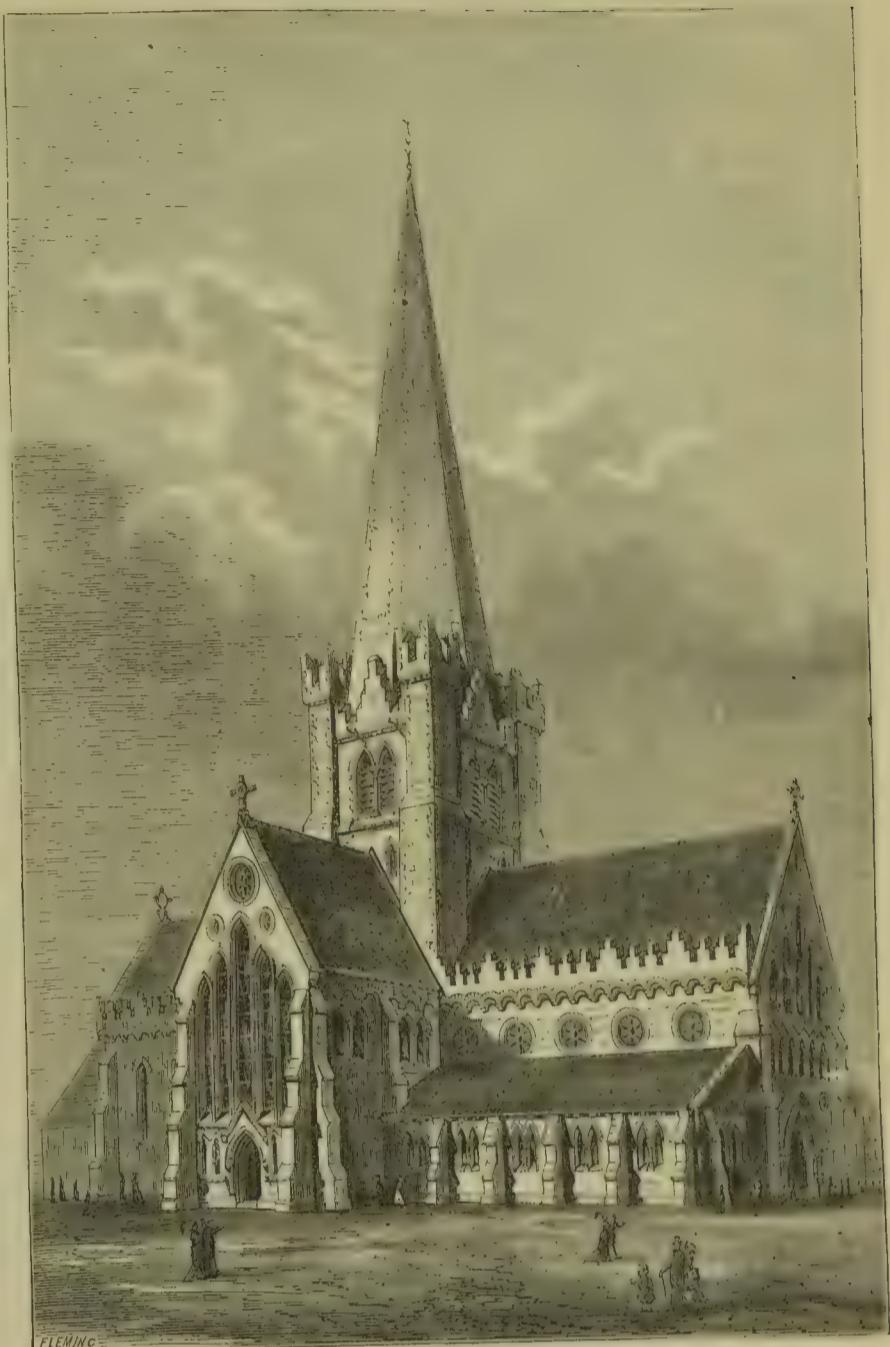
On Wednesday, St. Luke's day, the foundation-stone of another church, in memory of Bishop Wilberforce, was laid by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guildford, president of the committee for building the church. It is situated in the parish of St. George's, Camberwell, and is dedicated to St. Luke. This is to be the church of a new district of 10,000 souls, cut off from St. George's parish, which contains about 30,000 people. The building is to consist of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, tower, baptistery, and narthex. The material is chiefly red brick, with sufficient stone introduced to relieve the colour. The church depends mainly on size and proportion for effect, but is so designed as to be capable of a good deal of enrichment with stained glass and colour decoration. The cost of the building, in the first instance, is to be about £8000; but it is hoped that this sum may be so much augmented as to enable it to be completed as a worthy memorial of the greatest prelate of his day. An anonymous donation of £4500 has considerably helped to swell the funds, but an unexpected necessary outlay of £1100, for foundations, has left less than was hoped for the main fabric. The architect for the building is Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, of Southampton-street. The late Bishop always entertained considerable interest for the large and poor districts of the south of London, and no worthier memorial could be raised than a church to help those who were dear to his heart. The seating of the chancel is arranged to enable it to be used in connection with the Wilberforce South London Mission College.

#### GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.

The extensive buildings occupied by Messrs. F. S. Anderson and Co.'s Steam Feather Manufactory, in Trinity-street, Boston (Lincolnshire), were unfortunately destroyed by fire on the night of Friday, the 6th inst. We give an illustration of the ruins of these premises, which were erected but a short time ago, and which were situated very near the railway station. The only portion saved was the large chimney, with a low building which contained two boilers, and an engine newly fitted up in the main building. The firm of Messrs. F. S. Anderson and Co., feather purifiers and down merchants, carry on the largest business in that trade in the United Kingdom. They import feathers from France, Germany, Poland,



THE LATE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL, TUAM.

Russia, and other places on the Continent, and they export in large quantities, not only feathers, but down as well, to America and elsewhere. They employ about a hundred hands, chiefly women and girls, who, we are glad to learn, were thrown out of work only a few days, as the firm were fortunate enough to secure other premises, where they will carry on their business during the rebuilding of the factory. The loss, estimated at several thousands of pounds, was only partially covered by insurance.

#### ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, TUAM.

The Cathedral of St. Mary, at Tuam, is one of the oldest in Ireland, having been built in the early part of the twelfth century. It is the parish church of a large district, with an increasing population of Protestants. The restoration was begun, fourteen years ago, in consequence of the insufficient accommodation in that portion of the old building which was used for Divine service. The architect is Mr. T. N. Deane, R.H.A., of Dublin. The restored Cathedral contains the ancient Triumphal Arch erected by Roderick O'Connor, the last King of Ireland, a model of which formed the entrance to the Mediaeval Court of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. It also preserves in its entirety the still beautiful chancel which Mr. George Petrie pronounced to be a "unique historical relic of ancient Irish architectural art." Tuam Cathedral is a cruciform structure of the earliest Gothic or Pointed style of architecture, and the characteristic details of the "order" have been preserved with fidelity and harmony throughout the entire building; while the massive tower, picturesque battlements, and lofty spire form striking features of one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland.

When the architect was called upon to design the restorations of this ancient Cathedral, he found those beautiful and interesting structures, the chancel arch and chancel, which date from the twelfth century, actually forming the door and vestibule of a modern building. It seemed desirable to incorporate these portions with the future church, but more in accordance with their original position. Mr. Deane has therefore converted the ancient chancel into what may be called the Lady Chapel, at the east end of the choir. It is approached through the ancient arch, which, instead of forming the western entrance to the old church, is now at the eastern end of the new church. The dimensions of the cathedral are the following:—Nave, 60 ft. long, 25 ft. wide; aisles, 12 ft. wide; transept, 75 ft. across, 23 ft. wide; chancel, 43 ft. by 23 ft.; height of tower and spire, 160 ft. The exterior displays the embattled parapets common in Ireland in the fourteenth century. The ancient "triumphal arch" is of Norman architecture, with sixfold various mouldings.

As for the interior fittings, the new stalls, in Caen stone and Irish marble, are unique, and of a very costly description. They have been presented by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who has also generously contributed to the restoration fund. The throne, Lord's table, communion-rails, pulpit, lectern, and font, with other valuable fittings, are the gifts of friends who take a lively interest in the progress of this important work. The sum of £14,000 has been expended on the restoration. Considering the unexpected burden which the disestablishment of the Irish Church has thrown upon the resident Protestant proprietors, it has been necessary to make an appeal for help in all parts of the United Kingdom—an appeal which, as the subscriptions already prove, has not been made in vain. The Very Rev. C. H. Seymour, Dean of Tuam, who has devoted much labour and spent many years in its promotion, is to be congratulated upon his successful completion of this work.

At the request of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, the Mayor of Grimsby has presented Mr. John Wright, captain of the fishing cutter Young Fanny, of Grimsby, with a handsome marine telescope mounted with silver, and Mr. Robert Pepper, mate of the same vessel, with a handsome gold watch, as personal gifts from the Emperor of Germany for their humane conduct shown in saving, at great risk, the crew of three of the German schooner Christiana, while in a sinking condition off the mouth of the Humber, on Nov. 5 last.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., who was appointed umpire in the Northumberland coal trade dispute, has sent in his award, and decided that a reduction of seven per cent should be made in the miners' wages. The reduction demanded was fifteen per cent.—A statement showing the operation of the Miners' National Union, of which Mr. Macdonald, M.P., is president, has been issued, from which it appears that thirty-four mining districts are now connected with the organisation, which represents in the aggregate upwards of 98,000 members. Although nearly £1300 was expended during the last financial quarter in support to various districts, the union has a balance in hand of upwards of £1600.—A general meeting of the cotton spinners and manufacturers of North and North-East Lancashire was held on Tuesday, at which a resolution was passed refusing to accede to the conditions proposed by the men, and binding the masters to close their mills at the end of a month's notice, on Nov. 23 next. The lock-out will affect 80,000 operatives.

The National Life-Boat Institution has forwarded a new life-boat to Portrush, in the county of Antrim, in lieu of the life-boat on that station, which was becoming unfit for further service. The new boat is 32 ft. long, 7½ ft. wide, and rows ten oars, double banked. It possesses the usual valuable properties of self-righting, self-ejecting water, and the other characteristics of the boats of the National Institution. The boat is provided with a transporting and launching carriage, which is also admirably adapted to its purpose, while a commodious and substantial boat-house has been erected for their reception, from the designs of Mr. C. H. Cooke, the honorary architect of the institution. The new boat is named the John Whitaker, its expense having been defrayed from the estate of the late Mr. John Whitaker, of Blackheath, by his executor, Mr. Edward Absolom, of Snaresbrook. It may be added that the National Life-Boat Institution has now 256 life-boats under its management, thirty-two of which are stationed on the coast of Ireland.

The returns issued by the emigration officials at Liverpool for September show a further decrease in the number of emigrants sailing from that port. Twenty-five vessels, containing 5287 emigrants, sailed under the Act during the month for the United States, of whom 3595 were English, 27 Scotch, 418 Irish, and 1247 foreigners. To Canada three vessels sailed, conveying 310 passengers, of whom 258 were English, and the remaining 52 foreigners. Not under the terms of the Emigration Act, there left Liverpool ten ships to the United States, carrying 332 passengers; six ships to Canada, with 305; three ships to Nova Scotia, with 158; one to New South Wales, with 25; three to Victoria, with 105; four to the West Indies, with 11; six to the East Indies, with 82; two to China, with 5; five to the West Coast of Africa, with 67; and seven to South America, with 157 passengers. The nationalities of these are—612 English, 23 Scotch, 116 Irish, 90 foreigners, and 376 not distinguished. These make a total of 6844 passengers who sailed from the Mersey during September; and, when compared with the return of the previous month, show a decrease of 1126 emigrants.

#### UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

##### OXFORD.

The Rev. Dr. Sewell, Warden of New College, was last week re-elected Vice-Chancellor on the nomination of the Chancellor of the University. Dr. Sewell, on going out of office, addressed Convocation in a Latin speech recounting the chief events of the past year. The Vice-Chancellor then appointed as his pro-Vice-Chancellors the Rector of Exeter College (the Rev. Dr. Lightfoot), the Dean of Christ Church (Dr. Liddell), the Rector of Lincoln (the Rev. M. Pattison, B.D.), and the Master of Pembroke (the Rev. E. Evans), being the same as last year.

In a congregation held on Tuesday week the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts: J. Pope, Christ Church; Theobald, Trinity; D. Walker, St. John's; and Rundle, St. Edmund's Hall. Bachelor of Arts: W. Pierson, Queen's; W. Branfoot, Lincoln; A. Clark, Magdalen; C. Conybear, Christ Church; and A. Robertson and C. S. Smith, Trinity College. Bachelor of Music: C. L. Williams, New College.

The Rev. John Earle, M.A., was, on Tuesday, chosen to succeed the late Dr. Bosworth in the chair of Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. Henry Austin Wilson, B.A., and scholar of Wadham College, has been elected to the fellowship at Magdalen.

The following gentlemen have been elected to a scholarship and exhibition at Exeter College:—To the Stapledon Scholarship—H. G. Baker, from Honiton School; to the Open Exhibition—A. O. Ackworth, commoner, of Exeter College, and late of Winchester College.

The six vacant scholarships at Jesus College have been awarded to the following gentlemen:—To the Channel Islands Scholarships, of the annual value of £80, and tenable for five years, with rooms rent-free in the college for the senior scholar—Mr. Jean Rougier Cohn (senior), and Mr. Frederick La Cloche Snel. To the Welsh scholarships, confined to persons being natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, or who shall have been educated for the four years preceding their election or last preceding their matriculation, if already members of the University, at one of the Free Schools of Abergavenny, Bangor, Beaumaris, and Bettwnog, or the Free School of Cowbridge—Messrs. W. M. Maddox and D. J. Evans, of Jesus College, and Alfred Clarke Williams, of Dulwich College, and Hugh Maurice Jones, of Rossall School.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Robert Alexander Neil, B.A., has been elected to a fellowship of Pembroke, of the annual value of £400.

The prize at Trinity for the best essay on the life and character of William III. has been adjudged to John Percival Postgate, B.A.

The under-mentioned scholars have been elected Fellows of Trinity:—J. Cox, B.S., R. D. Hicks, J. W. Lord, and J. Gore. The under-mentioned appointments have been made at St. John's College:—Sizars: H. J. Adams, Atkin, Butler, F. W. Clarke, T. Dale, Griffenhoofe, Gunning, Kenny, J. O. Lane, La Touche, Leighton, Neale, Price, Sewart, Taylor, J. H. White, A. G. Woods. Exhibitors: Lupton and Hebleywaite Foundation—J. Leighton, A. J. Sewart; Robins Foundation—A. S. Reid; Johnson Foundation—Wilding, Johnson; Munstever Foundation—H. E. Dandy; Somerset Foundation, Hereford School—Cazalet, Price (£40 per annum for four years), J. O. Lane (£50 per annum for three years); Manchester School—Taylor.

The following have satisfied the examiners in State Medicine:—In part 1: C. W. Deakin, M.R.C.S.; J. C. Leach, M.R.C.S.; H. F. Parsons, M.D.; A. Skeen, M.B., M.C.; J. F. W. Tatham, M.D.; A. Tomes, M.R.C.S.; W. Williams, M.D. In part 2: C. W. S. Deakin, J. C. Leach, H. F. Parsons, J. F. W. Tatham, A. Tomes, and W. Williams.

The following degrees have been conferred:—Master of Arts: A. B. K. Campbell, F. Whyley, Trinity; E. W. Hobson, St. John's; H. P. Ling, Pembroke; P. Foster, Corpus; W. Berry, Queen's; S. J. Heathcote, Magdalene; J. I. Farr, Sidney. Bachelors of Arts: O. A. Browne, A. F. Buxton, R. Ritson, Trinity; J. H. Lloyd, J. Phillips, St. John's; P. W. Brancier, Jesus.

The number of freshmen entered this October at the several colleges is as follows:—Trinity, 164; St. John's, 114; Jesus, 55; Trinity Hall, 54; Corpus, 38; Caius, 37; Christ's, 34; Clare, 30; Pembroke, 22; Queen's, 18; King's, 18; Emmanuel, 16; St. Catharine's, 15; Magdalene, 14; Sidney, 13; St. Peter's, 13; and Downing, 6.

##### LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent first B.A. examination, held in Mauritius:—First Division: Julien François Aristide Boucherat, Royal College, Mauritius; François Geo. Victor K'vern, Royal College, Mauritius; Charles Christian Newton, Royal College, Mauritius.

##### DURHAM.

The examiners in theology have published the following lists:—First Year's Examination:—A. O. Ballein; J. C. Crabtree, Hatfield Hall; G. Padfield, Hatfield Hall; J. Prince, Hatfield Hall; — Samler, Hatfield Hall; A. H. N. Staveley, University College; L. R. Tuttiett, Hatfield Hall. The following are admitted students:—Bryan, A. Currie, Farrow, Fisher, Fossett, F. Hall, Harris, Holt, Hooppell, Lightfoot, Metcalfe, B. Nedwill, Ozanne, Reed, Ruxton, Smith, Turner. Probationary Students:—Carr, Harrison, Lawson, Whitaker. Recommended for Scholarships and Exhibitions:—Admissions: Currie, £60 (scholarship); Hooppell, £60 (scholarship); Smith, £60 (scholarship); Holt, £30 (exhibition). First Year: Prince, £30 (exhibition).

The examiners in Arts have issued the following lists:—Class List:—Class 1: A. B. Timbrell, University College. Pass List: W. Boothby, Hatfield Hall; W. Charlton, unattached; W. M. Harwood, University College; J. C. R. Scott, University College; D. Turner, Hatfield Hall. Recommended for Scholarship: £30, A. B. Timbrell, University College. Recommended for Scholarships at Matriculation: £70, M. W. Mitchell; £70, J. Williams; £40, W. Hodgson, Newby Scholarship: W. A. Taylor. Proxime accessit—R. Fitzgerald. Medical Scholarship: W. Robinson. Proxime accessit—W. Foggin. Recommended for exhibition at Matriculation: £20, — Hampton.

##### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The senate met yesterday week in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, for the purpose of conferring degrees, honours, &c., upon those candidates who had been successful at the various examinations. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Leinster, Chancellor of the University, and there was a large and distinguished assemblage in attendance. His Grace announced that the Treasury, at the request of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, had made arrangements which will enable it in future to take class fees into account, thus somewhat increasing the allowance which can be made to a retiring professor.

Dr. M'Kendrick, of the Edinburgh School of Medicine, has been appointed to the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in Glasgow University; and the Rev. John Fyfe has been

appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Aberdeen University, to which chair he has acted as assistant.

The Manchester papers announce that Mrs. Grace Calvert has presented to Owens College the sum of £700 for the foundation of a scholarship in chemistry, in memory of her late husband, Dr. Grace Calvert, F.R.S. The scholarship will be of the annual value of £25, and will be competed for by members of the evening classes.

The medical examination of candidates for the next admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will take place at that institution, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, and the literary examination will begin in London, Nov. 29.

The casual vacancies upon the foundation thrown open to competition at Westminster have been awarded to G. G. Aston, from the Rev. C. B. Fendell's school, at Windlesham, and H. S. Jones, from Kensington School. W. C. Dale, from the Rev. G. Valentini's, at Blackheath, was also mentioned with credit.

The Bristol University College was opened last week. It is designed to supply persons of both sexes with the means of continuing their studies in science, languages, history, and literature, and more particularly to afford appropriate instructions in those branches of applied science which are employed in the arts and manufactures.

The autumn session of the Manchester Academia of the Catholic Religion was opened, last week, by an address by the Marquis of Ripon, in the hall of the Academia, in Grosvenor-square. The Bishop of Salford presided.

It is announced that, on account of the deaths of Lady Augusta Stanley and of Mr. Rogers, the captain of Westminster School, there will no Westminster Play this year.

It is proposed by old Paulines to present a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, on his retirement from the High-Mastership of St. Paul's School, after a service of thirty-eight years. The testimonial will take the form of Dr. Kynaston's portrait or bust, or the founding of an annual prize or scholarship, to perpetuate his name in connection with the school.

#### EDUCATION.

Earl Stradbroke distributed prizes for Cambridge and local examinations at the Albert Memorial College, Framlingham, on Thursday week. He impressed upon scholars that success in life did not depend upon patronage or interest, but upon merit and study. Sir Edward Kerrison spoke upon the necessity of giving attention to work, without which none might expect to prosper, and with which all might attain to the highest position.

The Marquis of Ripon yesterday week, presented the prizes to the pupil teachers successful in the examinations at the Leeds, Guiseley, and Manston centres, in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds. He expressed an opinion that the future of education must necessarily depend upon the sufficient and satisfactory supply of thoroughly trained masters. He did not underrate the value of payment by results, but he had never been able to persuade himself that the schools were adequately and sufficiently taught if we judged of them only by results of individual examinations. It was of essential importance to maintain the value and the necessity of the certificate. He looked upon the pupil-teachers as the foundation of a new system of elementary education.

At the half-yearly meeting of the South Lancashire District Union of Elementary Teachers, held at Bacup, last Saturday, the new Education Act met with favourable consideration. One of the speakers said the teachers were all resolved to accept the Act, and loyally to work its provisions to the best of their ability, with a determination that the name given to every school recognised by the Act—a certified efficient elementary school—should be deserved.

Of new schools "the cry is still they come." On Monday evening Sir Edmund Currie, Vice-Chairman of the London School Board, opened the new school-board school in Keeton's-road, Bermondsey, making the 137th school opened by the board. It is intended to accommodate 346 boys, 346 girls, and 404 infants, or a total of 1096. The chairman said that this was one of the largest schools which the board had built, and the fact that it was intended for nearly 1100 children showed the terrible educational deficiency which had to be provided for. In Southwark more school-board schools had been erected, in proportion to the population, than in any other district of the metropolis. Provision had been or would be made in the division for twenty-five schools, to accommodate 22,142 children. Thirteen were now at work, which accommodated 12,421 children; and there had been on the roll 12,947. The chairman then dwelt on the good which had resulted from the incorporation of the Industrial Schools Act with that of the School Board, and observed that, out of 5000 destitute children in London, 2500 were that night sleeping in industrial schools, were brought up to trades, and likely to turn out good Christian men and women, instead of remaining among the criminal class, a disgrace to and burden upon the country. After addresses from Sir John Bennett and other gentlemen, the proceedings closed.

The difficulties of the Alexandra Palace Company (Limited) have been currently referred to of late, and it is now announced that a petition to wind up the undertaking has been presented to the High Court of Justice by Messrs. Dawes and Sons, the solicitors to the company. This petition is to be heard before the Vacation Judge sitting in the court of Vice-Chancellor Malins on the 24th inst. The company has had a long struggle with adversity, the palace having been destroyed by fire and rebuilt at great expense. The current outlay since has been large and continuous in providing entertainments for the public, while the attendance has never been sufficient to pay.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Great Eastern Railway Company was held, yesterday week, for the purpose of declaring the result of a poll upon the following resolution, moved at a meeting held on the 5th inst.:—"That it is desirable that, having regard to the result of the late general meeting and the present position of the company, the present board of directors should resign office." For the resolution 42,036 votes, representing £5,251,557 stock, were recorded; and against it 46,497, or £7,253,346 stock. The chairman, in reply to a vote of thanks, said that he regarded the polling to be a vote of confidence in the directors.

A meeting was held at Liverpool on Monday to receive a report of the local executive committee with respect to the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, which is to be held at Liverpool next year. Lord Sefton occupied the chair, and Lord Skelmersdale, Lord Gerard, the Marquis of Huntly, Sir Watkin Wynn, M.P., and other gentlemen were present. From the report it appeared that the council of the society had inspected Newsham Park, Liverpool, and some adjacent ground where the exhibition takes place, and considered that the site selected was admirably adapted for the purpose. The report was adopted; and the Mayor of Liverpool intimated his desire to give a cup value fifty guineas for competition. Subscriptions amounting to £3475 have been received.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE, K.T., G.C.B.

Field Marshal the Most Honourable Sir George Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale, &c., in the Peerage of Scotland, and one of the representative peers, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, Hereditary Chamberlain of Dunfermline, and Lord Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, died on the 10th inst., at his seat, Yester House, in that county. His Lordship was born Feb. 1, 1787, eldest son of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale, by Hannah Charlotte, his wife, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale, and succeeded to the peerage honours at his father's death, so far back as 1804. His Lordship entered the Army in the same year, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War. He was wounded at Busaco, and at Vittoria as Quartermaster-General. From 1842 to 1848 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras; was Colonel of the 30th Foot from 1846 to 1852; of the 42nd Foot from 1862-3, and from that date till his death, of the 2nd Life Guards. The Marquis was a Lieutenant-General in the Royal Archers of Scotland, and attained the rank of Field Marshal in the Army in 1875. He married, March 28, 1816, Lady Susan Montagu, third daughter of William, fifth Duke of Manchester, by whom (who died March 5, 1870), he had six sons and eight daughters. Of the former, the eldest, George, Earl of Gifford, married, Oct. 13, 1862, Helen Selina, Dowager Lady Dufferin, and died in two months after; and the second, Arthur, Viscount Walden, born in 1824, is now ninth Marquis of Tweeddale. His Lordship has been twice married. The third son is Rear-Admiral Lord John Hay, R.N., C.B., M.P. for Ripon, and a Lord of the Admiralty. Of the daughters, the third surviving is the present Duchess of Wellington, and the youngest is Lady Emily Peel.

The remains of the Marquis were buried, on Monday, in the old parish church of Yester. There were about 300 persons present. The religious services were conducted in the house by the Rev. Samuel Kerr, of Yester, and the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Paisley, formerly a tutor in the family. The pall-bearers were Lord Walden, Lord William Montagu Hay, and Lord John Hay, sons; Mr. R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay and General Taylor, sons-in-law; the Hon. A. Bourke and Sir James Ferguson, grandsons-in-law; and Mr. James Hay, of Seton, nephew of the deceased. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Elcho were unavoidably prevented from attending. The Field Marshal's baton was carried in front of the coffin by a sergeant of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the orders of the Bath and Thistle by the Marquis's valet. The Marquis is buried beside his wife, who died about six years ago.

Our portrait of the Marquis is taken from a photograph by Messrs. Weston and Son, of Dover and Folkestone.

## THE REV. SIR HENRY FOULIS, BART.

The Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., Prebendary of Lincoln and Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, died at Ampthill, on the 7th inst. He was born in 1800, the second son of Sir William Foulis, Bart., by Mary Anne, his wife, second daughter of Edmund Turner, Esq., of Panton House, Lincolnshire, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his elder brother, in 1845. Sir Henry received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became Rector of Great Brickhill in 1834. He never married, and the baronetcy devolves on his cousin, now Sir John Robinson Foulis, who was born in 1797.

Sir Henry Foulis took, for twenty-seven years, a most prominent and active part in the working of that noble institution the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, at Brompton; and the east gallery is named after him. The beautiful chapel attached to the hospital owes its existence to his liberality. By means of a private subscription among the committee and a few friends, a portrait of Sir Henry was painted by Mr. Richmond, R.A., and now adorns the board-room. Shortly after the last annual court Sir Henry Foulis retired from the arduous post of chairman of the committee of management, on which occasion a resolution was unanimously passed recording the committee's "profound sense of the great and permanent benefits which, by the zealous devotion of his time, talents, and influence to its interests during twenty-seven years he has conferred upon the institution."

The deaths are also announced of Thomas Palmer Baker, Esq., C.B., Inspector of Machinery, R.N., aged sixty-eight;—of Dr. John Hilliard, late General Medical Inspector Bengal Army;—of Lieutenant-General Charles Alexander Orr, R.E., second son of the late William Orr, Esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service, and of Bridgeton, Kincardineshire, aged sixty-four;—of William Spencer Ollivant, Esq., of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire, Revising Barrister for West Cheshire, eldest son of the Bishop of Llandaff;—of Lady Valiant, widow of Major-General Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B., K.H., aged eighty-four;—of the Rev. John Applethwaite Jones, M.A., for forty-nine years Vicar of Burley, Rutland, aged eighty-seven; of Lieutenant-General Samuel Tolfrey Christie, C.B., formerly of the 80th Regiment;—of the Rev. Charles J. W. Johnston, for twenty years Vicar of Sproxton and Salthby, Leicestershire;—of Mr. Justice Archibald, and of Sir William Dicason Clay, Bart., memoirs of both of whom will be given next week.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor entertained at a dinner 200 gentlemen representing the Bank of England, the Committee of Lloyd's, the Stock Exchange, the Commercial Sale-Rooms, the Baltic, and the New City Club.—On Monday the Lord Mayor, at the invitation of the Corn, Coal, and Finance Committee of the Corporation, paid a private informal visit to Epping Forest. The Lord Mayor and the guests of the committee were driven through the main avenues of the forest, of which, pending the Parliamentary approval of the Commissioners' scheme, the Corporation have purchased (as trustees of the public) 3000 of the 5000 acres with which the scheme deals. After dinner, which was provided at the Castle Inn, Woodford, speeches were made by the Chairman, the Lord Mayor, the City Chamberlain, Mr. Alderman Finniss, the City Solicitor, and Mr. Bedford.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained, on Tuesday evening, the masters of the various corporate guilds of the city of London at a dinner, which was served, with all the usual splendour, in the Egyptian Hall. The guests were 250 in number.



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

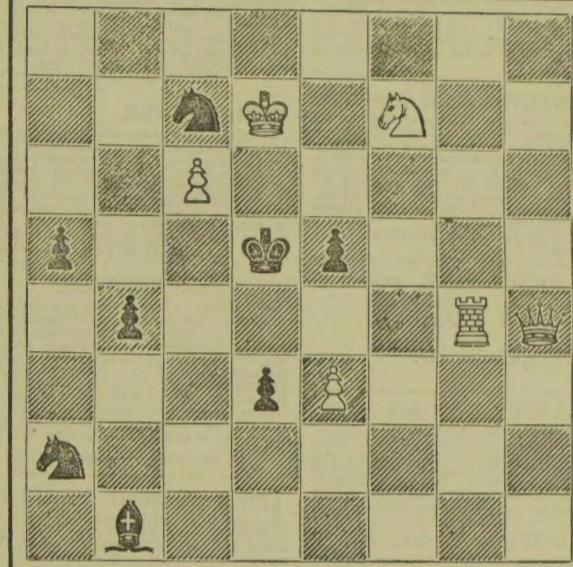
MIRON J. HAZELTINE (New York).—Accept our best thanks for your courteous contribution and kind wishes.  
H E BIRD.—We are obliged by your letter and inclosure.  
WEE PAWN.—We agree with you in thinking Mr. Loyd's problem, No. 1703, extremely difficult for a three-mover.  
C E.—You can obtain blank diagrams from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, E.C.  
F O EGGER.—Problem No. 1703 cannot be solved by 1. R to K 2nd, as Black, in reply, can play 1. K to Q 5th, and 2. K to Q 5th.  
RED FLAG.—If Black move 2. K to Q 2nd or Q 3rd, it is surely obvious that White can mate on the move by Q to K 7th.  
E SIMPSON.—The chess club in your neighbourhood that we are acquainted with is the Brixton Endeavour Club, but we do not know when or where it meets. Perhaps some of our correspondents can oblige us with the information.  
W L.—Thanks for the duplicates.  
T W K (New York).—A time limit of twenty moves an hour is surely ample. Some men are naturally slow and stupid; but it is fair that these should fix the standard for all the others?  
F O EGGER.—Our statement of the score was correct. Five games in all were played, of which the foreigner won one and drew one.  
SYDNEY.—The most elaborate work on the game is, beyond question, the German "Handbuch."

PROBLEM NO. 1702.—Additional correct solutions received from J. Sowden, G. B. S., H. A. V., Parma, Little Bird, and A. D. V. Those by Heatherfield, J. T. and W. J. Barton, G. H. V., S. R. V., and J. K. are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1703.—Correct solutions received from C. E., W. E. Pawn, R. W. S., Cant., Parlington, W. H., J. M. Turton, J. E. Webb, W. F. Payne, E. H. R. H. Brooks, East Marden, E. Mitchell, T. A. Hind, Woolwich Chess Club, Carlo. Those by J. K., Benet, Sydney and F. G. C., and Birchington are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1705.  
By Messrs. W. NASH and H. F. L. MEYER.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## MATCH BETWEEN NOTTINGHAM AND CAMBRIDGE.

We give below the second Game in the Match by Correspondence just concluded between the Chess Clubs of Nottingham and Cambridge. (French Game).

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Nottingham).	(Cambridge).	(Nottingham).	(Cambridge).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	29. Q takes P	R takes P
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	30. R takes B	R takes R
3. P takes P	P takes P	31. Q takes R	Q takes Kt
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	32. Q to K 5th (ch), &c.	
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	20. P to Q 6th	
6. Castles	Castles	30. Kt to Q B 4th	B to Q 3rd
7. B to K 3rd		31. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to B sq
Scarcely so good, we think, as 7. Kt to Q 3rd or 7. P to Q B 4th, the latter of which is recommended by Jaenisch.		32. R takes R	B takes R
7. Kt to Q B 3rd		33. K to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
They might also have played 7. B to K Kt 6th with advantage.		34. K to Kt 5th	Clearly the best move.
8. P to Q B 3rd		35. P to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th
Doubtless, in anticipation of Kt to Q Kt 6th; but this precaution was called for.		36. P to Q B 4th (ch)	The advanced Pawn can now no longer be protected.
8. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	37. K to R sq	Q takes Q
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th	38. Kt takes Q	B to K 6th
This looks premature.		39. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P (en pass.)
10. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	40. K to Kt 2nd	K to B 3rd
11. Q R to K sq	P to Q B 3rd	41. K takes P	K to B 4th
12. P to K 3rd	Kt takes B	42. K to B 3rd	B to Q 7th
13. R takes Kt	R to K sq	43. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
14. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R	44. P to Q R 4th	
15. R to K sq	Q to Q sq	Had they played 44. P to Q R 3rd, or 44. P to K R 4th, Black would have equally replied with P to Q R 6th.	
16. Kt to K B sq	B to K 3rd	44. P to Q Kt 5th	
17. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	45. K to Q B 5th	B to Q B 6th
18. B to K 5th	P to K R 4th	46. Kt to Q B 5th	B to Q 6th
A good rejoinder; effectually preventing White's threat of Kt to K B 4th, and, in a measure, compelling him to retire the Knight to Bishop's square two moves later.		47. Kt to Kt 7th	B to Q Kt 3rd
19. B takes B	P takes B	48. Kt to Q B 4th (ch) K to K 3rd	
20. Kt to B sq	R to K sq	These moves with the Knight are very well conceived.	
We should have preferred P to K 4th at once.		49. Kt to Q B 4th	
21. K to R sq		50. K to K 4th	B to Q 2nd
Any other move would have enabled Black to set up an annoying attack.		51. Kt to K 5th	B to Q sq
21. P to K 4th		52. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
22. P takes P	Kt takes P	53. Kt to K 5th	
23. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd	54. P to K B 5th	K to B 3rd
If 23. P to K R 5th, the answer, of course, is 24. Kt to B 6th.		55. Kt to K 5th	
24. P to Q B 4th		56. Kt takes P	B takes P
Very well conceived; breaking up Black's Pawns on the Queen's flank.		57. Kt to B 4th	P to Kt 4th, and the game is drawn.
24. P to K R 5th		58. Kt to K 2nd	
Black clearly could not take Pawn with Pawn; e.g.,		59. Kt to Q B 5th	B to Q 2nd
24. P to K 4th	P takes P	60. K to Q 5th	B to Q 6th
25. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q sq or K 3rd	61. K to Q 5th	K takes R P
26. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	62. Kt takes P	B takes P
27. Q to K 4th, and wins.		63. Kt to B 4th	P to Kt 4th, and the game is drawn.
25. Q Kt to B sq	R to K 2nd	64. P to K 2nd	
Had he ventured to capture the Pawn at this point the rejoinder would have been Q Kt to Q 2nd, &c.		65. Kt to K 5th	
26. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	66. K to Q 5th	K takes P
27. P takes P	P takes P	67. K to Q 6th	B to Q sq
28. Q to Q B 5th	P to Q 5th	68. P to K R 5th,	
29. Kt to Q 2nd		and Cambridge resigned.	
The Nottingham players append a footnote to this move, explaining that they had just secured a winning position in the other game, and played thus with the intention of drawing by perpetual check if their opponents now captured the King's Bishop's Pawn; e.g.,			
55. P takes P	K takes P		
56. K to Q 5th	K to B 4th		
57. K to Q B 6th	B to Q sq		
58. P to K R 5th,			
and Cambridge resigned.			

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK "CLIPPER" TOURNAMENT.—We are glad to see that our countryman, Mr. Bird, is showing more of his true form in this tourney than he has hitherto displayed in America. The score of the most successful players, up to Sept. 27, stand as follows:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.	
Mr. Bird	9	0	4	0
Mr. Ensor	7	0	3	1
Mr. Clarke	7	1	3	2
Mr. Wernich	7	3	3	3
Mr. Limbeck	4	0		

Of the remaining twelve players Mr. Becker has won two and lost two, Messrs. Cohnfeld and Ryan have won two and lost four, Mr. McCutcheon has won one and lost none, Mr. Dill has won one and lost one, Mr. Fowler has won one and lost two, Mr. Baird has won one and lost five, Mr. Orchard has won one and lost six, while Messrs. Williams, Dwyer, Pratten, and Marr have lost respectively three, four, and ten games.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY."

What a picture of life is a school-room? What a world in little, or microcosm, it is, and how truly here does the boy appear the father of the man? There are many phases of boy character in this pleasant picture which will repay examination and may recall amusing memories of long ago. It is the work of Herr E. Hertel, a German painter of note, one of the numerous artists in Fatherland who excels in familiar and domestic *genre* subjects. The Germans have a kind of specialité in this direction; the "genre" we allude to has not the grace and subtlety or cleverness of the French; but it has sterling qualities of sober, solid treatment and direct fidelity to nature—qualities, we may add, analogous to those which distinguish the nation at large. The school-room is obviously a German interior, and we have lost no time in drawing attention to the nationality both of the painter and his theme, because on that depends the point of this "Lesson of Geography." It will be observed that the boy who has been promoted as monitor holds the wand, under direction, no doubt, of the schoolmaster, on that part of the map of Europe which answers to the situation of Paris. A German should know the whereabouts of Paris, and these boys are being taught the way to the gay capital, which, let us hope, if they visit, it will be in peace, not by dint of "blood and iron." Very likely the "dominic"—when was a schoolmaster not called a dominic?—went himself through that tremendous Franco-German war. He has not a very martial air, it is true; but where military service, like education, is compulsory, there will be many with inclinations and tastes in other directions on whom the severest Prussian drill will sit lightly. Probably, however, the schoolmaster was rather beyond the age for liability to service in the last war. Be this as it may, that war would leave momentous memories, and he seems to be lapsing into reverie as he strokes his chin. Or is it only that he is assuming a grave air to keep the boys' attention to their lesson? Though serious his air, he does not, however, seem to be a harsh taskmaster. The boys themselves are clearly of that opinion, and we fear that their knowledge of French geography would be more advanced with a somewhat stricter disciplinarian. Only three or four boys out of all the school make any pretence of knowing the situation of Paris; they, it will be observed, are holding up their hands as prepared to answer the question proposed, yet even some of them may answer quite wrongly. In the foreground, the part of the school farthest removed from the master's observation, nearly every boy is at play in some way or other, openly or covertly; there is no pretence of paying attention whatsoever. The shock-headed, ragged boy in the centre not only amuses himself over his tattered story-book, as we take it to be, but he affords amusement to two others—the boy catching a fly on his arm, and the boy turning to him from the front. Then there is the wistful, absent boy to the right; the puzzled boy beyond him, scratching his head; and, to the left, the lazy boy, lying on his folded arms; the boy who makes learning a jest, and is forward to answer, though wrongly; the mocking, impudent boy with his finger to his nose; the laughing, saucy boy; and so on—all types of children of a larger growth.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 17, 1862, of the Right Hon. John Ralph, Lord Harlech, formerly of The Mount, Shropshire, but late of Brogynytyn, who died, on June 15 last, at Boreham, Essex, was proved, on the 10th inst., by William Watkin Edward Wynne, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. He gives to his wife, Lady Harlech, all his furniture, plate, jewellery, pictures, horses, carriages, and household effects; she also gets a jointure of £1000 per annum charged upon the settled estates; the remainder of his property he leaves upon trust for his daughter, Fanny Mary Catherine Ormsby-Gore.

The will, dated Oct. 17, 1862, of Miss Georgina Collyer, late of Mascalls, Brentwood, Essex, who died on Feb. 21 last, has just been proved by the Rev.

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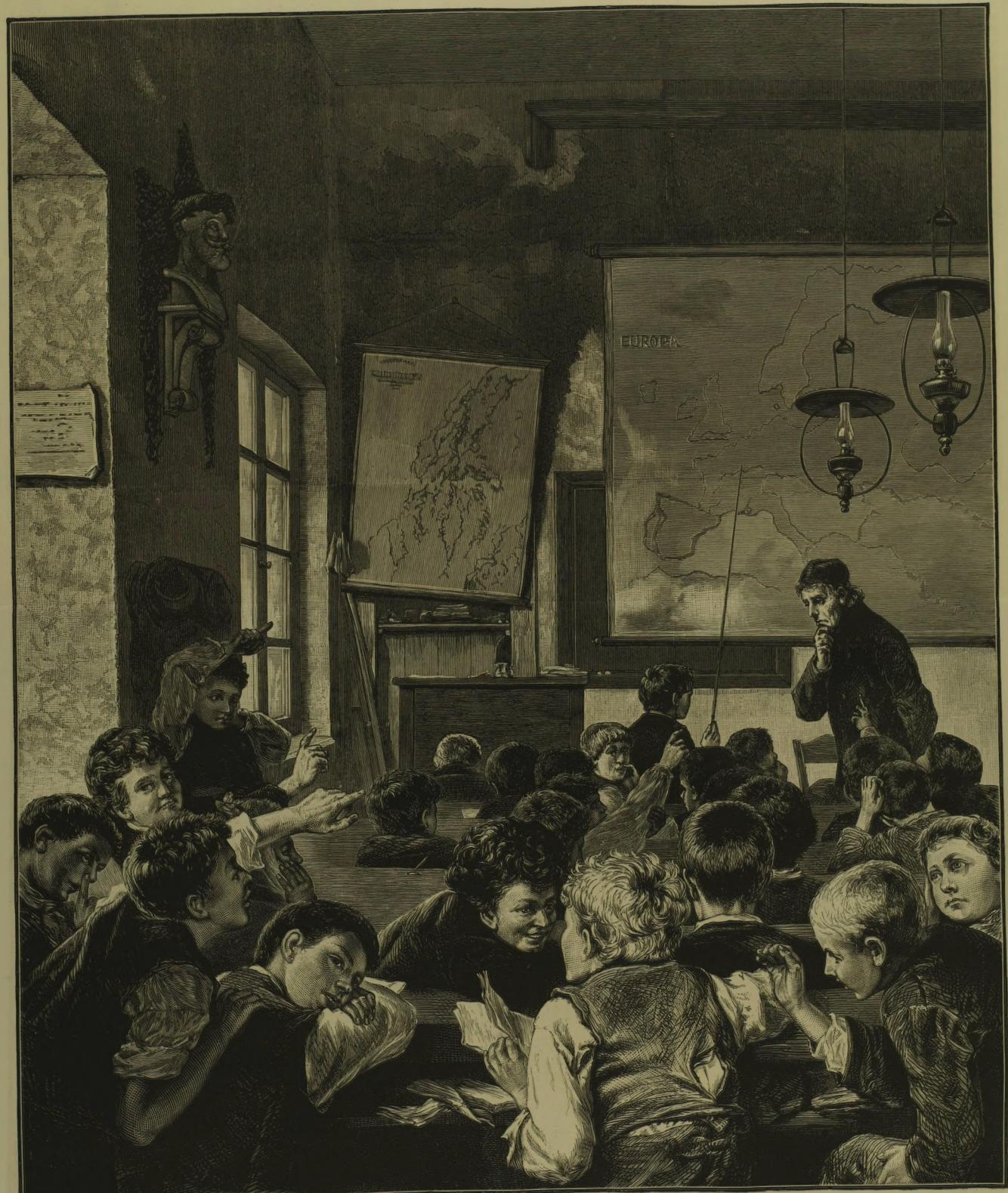
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